

# DAILY REPORT

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DATE

I. 3 Jan 80

P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S  
GENERAL

A 1

TEXT

U.S., ALLIES MAY SEEK UN DEBATE ON AFGHANISTAN

OW021936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1926 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

[Text] United Nations, January 2 (XINHUA)--The United States and its allies would probably seek an early debate in the United Nations General Assembly to condemn the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan and to demand withdrawal of the troops, it is learned here. A ranking U.S. administration official said that President Carter's chief foreign policy and military advisers are to hold a special meeting to discuss international and bilateral options on the Afghan issue.

One possibility for United Nations action, raised by Pakistan and other Third-World nations, would be to ask for a meeting of the Security Council. But Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance was said to have determined that it would be preferable to ask the larger General Assembly to take up the Afghanistan question. Administration officials said that the purpose of asking the General Assembly to discuss the Afghanistan situation would be largely to focus world attention on the issue and to exert pressure on the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, as a permanent member of the 15-nation Security Council, would veto any resolution on Afghanistan, and it would probably seek to block inclusion of the issue as an emergency agenda item for the assembly. But the Russians have no veto in the assembly, and the view here is that there would be support in the General Assembly for condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

NATO DISCUSSES SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

OW021638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA)--Possible actions by the West against the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan was discussed at an emergency meeting of the NATO Council in Brussels yesterday, according to reports from that city.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher had two and a half hours of discussions on the Afghanistan issue with the NATO Council. He also briefed the NATO Council meeting on his six-hour talks on the same subject in London on Monday with high officials from Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Canada.

One NATO source said, all countries present at the meeting regarded the Soviet intervention as "a matter of extreme seriousness. There was no disagreement on that assessment." The meeting did not discuss concrete measures, but mentioned some possibilities, such as boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow this year, or restrict commercial credits to the Soviet Union.

This was the second time in four days that the NATO envoys met to discuss the situation in Afghanistan, where 30,000 to 40,000 Soviet troops had been rushed in. One NATO source stressed, the meeting at NATO headquarters this time indicated "strong sense of solidarity" within NATO to come up with a "credible, firm response" to the Soviet armed actions in Afghanistan.

After the meeting, Christopher told journalists "the countries represented here reflect views that indicate that what has happened is seen as a brutal invasion, a strong aggression of the people of Afghanistan by the Soviet troops." "The comments that were made by those around the table today reflected the deepest concern about this," he added. Christopher said, "The magnitude of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has grown very markedly." "Discussions in the NATO Council I think are a very appropriate prelude to collective action that may be taken."

LAST LINE

DATE

I. 3 Jan 80

A 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

TEXT

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns told reporters, "The armed Soviet aggression in Afghanistan is a flagrant violation of international law and a threat to peace." "This is the first time that the Soviet Union has used its military power directly and massively in a country not belonging to the Soviet bloc. More than ever solidarity and unity of purpose and decision between the allies are imperative," he stressed.

Asked about Brezhnev's assertion that Afghanistan had been threatened, Luns replied, "Nobody threatened Afghanistan. There was internal unrest. The Soviet explanation represents a perversion of the United Nations Charter."

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON SOVIET UNION'S NATO POLICY

HK281152 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 79 p 6 HK

[Commentary by Yun Wen: "All Tricks Are Futile"]

[Text] The NATO Ministerial Council meeting on 12 December passed the resolution for the plan to modernize medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. What was seen as "a decision that is a milestone in history" has brought bankruptcy to the Soviet Union's diplomatic and propaganda offensive that has been going on for months.

Shortly before the NATO Ministerial Council meeting, TASS was still vigorously propagandizing that "the NATO group was rent by disunity" and that they had encountered "serious difficulties" in making a decision. However, things went contrary to the wishes of the Soviet Union. NATO was able to arrive at "a decision that is one of the most important in its 30-year history." The Soviet Union was burning with anger as all of its tricks of threat, blackmail and temptation against the West European countries became futile. Sending a warning out again, it charged that NATO's action had "killed the basis for talks" and threatened that the Soviet Union "would not remain indifferent" to this.

The Soviet Union criticized NATO for beginning a new round in the armaments race. Was the Soviet Union not the very one who undermined the balance of power and brought about an escalation of the armaments race in Europe? Moscow wanted the West European countries to believe that "it is completely sufficient to maintain the present 'equilibrium' for the sake of insuring safety." If this is true, does the Soviet Union mean to assume an inferior position by announcing the withdrawal of 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany and the reduction of new missiles aimed at strategic targets in West Europe?

Indeed, the Soviet Union need not use that much effort to prevent the West European countries from modernizing their medium-range nuclear missiles. In the opinion of West German Chancellor Schmidt, it would be sufficient if only the Soviet Union would agree to the proposal to dismantle most of the new missiles that have already been set up. The Soviet Union is obviously reluctant to do this. In fact, it is producing one SS-20 medium-range missile every other day and is deploying them at a rate of five a month. Why is this so? The deputy minister of its Propaganda Department clearly stated: "These missiles are not designed for hunting sparrows." At a critical moment the Soviet Union will use it as "a warning" against its adversaries so that they will act according to Moscow's will. Now such a device seems to be losing its effect. Herein lies the reason that the Kremlin was so angry about NATO's decision.

In the last year of the 1970's, the West European countries eventually reached a consensus in realizing that the Soviet Union has secretly gained an upper hand under the smoke screen of "detente." [paragraph continues]

LAST LINE



On the problem of deploying the neutron bomb last year, the Soviet Union's sabotage was able to prevail because some people in Western political circles still cherished illusions about the Soviet Union's intentions and because there were internal differences of opinion. This year the situation has changed. Just as Western public opinion said: The frenzied arms expansion and war preparations of the Soviet Union have started to "awaken the slumbering West." They are determined not to be taken in again. People in political circles in neutral states also held: "The fact that the Soviet Union was attempting to divide Europe by a variety of pressures and tactics and maintain its superiority indicated how important it is for NATO to make further effort."

There are still 3 years before NATO will produce and deploy the new missiles. The Soviet Union will not let the matter drop. How it will move its next piece remains to be seen.

#### ADDITIONS, VARIATIONS TO U.S., SOVIET MIDDLE EAST POLICY

The following additions and variations to the item entitled "XINHUA Comments on U.S., Soviet Policy in Middle East," published in the 2 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, A 2, are supplied from RENMIN RIBAO of 28 December:

Page A 2, insert after fifth paragraph:

Egypt declared time and again that the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was merely the first move of its peace initiative and that it would continue to work for the complete solution of the Middle East question. The Egyptian leader repeatedly pointed out: The solution of the Middle East question hinges on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. In the tripartite talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States, sharp differences flared up between Egypt and Israel and no substantial progress was made after seven rounds of talks. On the other hand, many Arab countries condemned the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, accused Egypt of making peace with Israel without consulting its allies and declared political and economic sanctions against Egypt. The "rejection front" formed between Syria, Iraq and other countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization persistently continued with its confrontation against Israel. The detente in Egyptian-Israeli relations led to tension in Egypt's relations with other Arab countries and caused splits inside the Arab world.

Page A 3, second paragraph substitute alternate translation for first sentence:

After the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the United States tried to make a breakthrough on the Palestinian issue to further advance the peace course. At a recent UN session, Secretary of State Vance said that the "ultimate solution" of the Middle East question "must involve the problem of Palestinian rights."

Page A 3, fourth paragraph, insert after first sentence: Iran has for years been one of the oil-producing countries that accepted the largest amount of U.S. military aid. The collapse of the Pahlavi Dynasty dealt a heavy blow to U.S. strategic deployment in the Gulf region. The Gulf and other oil-producing countries also lost confidence in the United States.

Page A 3, fifth paragraph, line four reads: ...in the crisis. However, they are also manacled by various factors and consequently have not been able to reach a settlement after a long time. The world is...

Page A 4, second paragraph, substitute alternate translation for last sentence:

It is hoped that the people in the Middle East will ultimately overcome all difficulties and find the way to solve the two major problems--resolving the contradictions between the Arabs and Israel and insuring security in the Gulf region. Any tyrannical act which shows no consideration for the interests of the people in the Middle East is bound to meet with defeat.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

B1

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW RECALLED

OWO30256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 2 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter has recalled Ambassador Thomas Watson from Moscow for consultations in the light of the "serious threat to peace" posed by the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan, according to a White House announcement today.

The announcement was made by Press Secretary Jody Powell after the President met with members of the National Security Council and other senior advisers to discuss moves to counter the Kremlin. Powell said that President Carter made a number of decisions on "actions to be taken in response to the Soviet invasion." These decisions which involve unilateral actions and actions to be taken in conjunction with other nations, will be made public when appropriate consultations and notification have taken place, he added.

During the council meeting, Powell said, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance reported on a series of diplomatic exchanges which the U.S. has had since the Soviet invasion and Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher reported on his recent conversations with representatives of allied nations.

Meanwhile, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter today denounced the Soviet Union as an "aggressive and imperialist power" for sending 30,000 to 40,000 troops to invade Afghanistan. Speaking of "the enemy to the stability and security" of Afghanistan, Hodding Carter said, "The reality of the present and future is there is one aggressive, and one imperialist power operating in that region and that's not the United States." He described the Moslem rebellion in Afghanistan as an uprising of a people who "do not want, as they have always opposed, the imposition of any foreign domination upon them."

PRC AMBASSADOR TO U.S. GIVES ANNIVERSARY DINNER PARTY

OWO30854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 2 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin gave a dinner party here tonight to mark the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States. He exchanged toasts with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, both greeting the progress of great significance during the past year in enhancing mutual understanding and friendly cooperation between the two countries and pledging further efforts to strengthen this relationship in the interests of the two peoples and of peace, security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world at large.

Denouncing the outrageous Soviet military aggression in Afghanistan, Ambassador Chai said, "We should by no means underestimate the gravity of this incident. This is a grave step in the Soviet policy for a southward thrust to the Indian Ocean. It is also an important part of the Soviet strategy for seeking world hegemony". "All peace-loving and justice-upholding countries should consider how to take forceful joint counter-measures to stop Soviet acts of aggression", he added.

Secretary Vance said that the normalization of relations between the United States and China was "an event of historic importance for the United States, for China, for Asia and for the entire world". "We are convinced that close cooperation between our two peoples is a source of mutual strength", he said.

LAST LINE



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B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

TEXT

Speaking on the serious challenges posed by the new decade, Vance said, "In Afghanistan, Soviet troops have undertaken naked aggression, imposing a puppet regime on that country in defiance of its Moslem population. And in Indochina, Vietnamese forces continue to occupy Kampuchea, driving the Khmer people from their homeland." In Tehran, he said, "Fifty Americans remain hostage in violation of every standard of international law and decency."

He said, "As we deal with these and other challenges it has become clear that the United States and China share many common interests". "In the years since normalization we have produced a record of which both our nations can be proud. The challengers of the eighties will require even greater efforts. But through our cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit both our countries will be better able to cope with those challenges", he said.

Attending the dinner party were Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, the President's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Science and Technology Adviser Frank Press. Other guests included Dr. Henry Kissinger, William Rogers, Averell Harriman, Thomas Gates, Congressmen Paul Findley and Edward Madigan, John Reinhardt, Christopher Phillips, Ms. Mary Bullock, Charles Yost, Arthur Rosen and other personages in and outside the administration who contributed to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

#### XINHUA REVIEWS CHANGES IN U.S. IN PAST DECADE

OW021858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

[XINHUA correspondent Peng Di: "Washington dispatch: U.S. in 'Throes of Change'"]

[Text] Washington, January 1 XINHUA--The United States crossed the threshold into this new decade having endured in the disturbing past decade what someone described as "the throes of change". Turning back to the seventies, the people of this country are apt to recall sadly such stunning, bizarre or tormenting events such as the debacle in Vietnam, the Watergate, the severest postwar economic crisis, the energy pinch, the nightmarish inflation and the mass suicide of 900 in Guyana. They tend to think, "The good old days are gone for good."

In the sixties, a word from John F. Kennedy made the Soviets decide that it was best to pull out the missiles it had smuggled into Cuba. Today, Cuba and Vietnam, surrogates of the Kremlin, can do whatever they are ordered to with practical impunity, bullying or even overrunning small countries and injuring or threatening the interests and security of the United States. Soviet combat troops, nuclear submarines or attack aircraft turned up practically under the nose of Uncle Sam whose repeated warnings they simply ignored.

Early in the seventies, a well-known U.S. economist had termed the United States as "an affluent society" and said that "economic precepts based upon an economy of poverty no longer apply in an affluent society". Only a few years later, the country was bitten by the worst ever postwar economic crisis and has not fully recovered from it. News of the slump of the ailing dollar and the skyrocketing gold prices assumed frontpage importance in the American newspapers by the end of the past decade. The dollar is worth only a little more than a half of value ten years ago, while the price of gold shot up 14 times. Inflation has reached a postwar peak. A new recession is setting in and the pinch of energy crunch and soaring oil prices are acutely felt. The automobile, steel and housing industries--the three pillars of the American economy--are all in straits. Productivity dropped by two percent in the past year and no effective remedy to the stagflation has been found.

LAST LINE



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B 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

This in addition to the social polarization, moral crisis, mounting crime rates, unemployment and drug addiction becomes a constant torment for the American public.

Of course, the United States remains a world economic and military giant with sophisticated technology and a high standard of living. But the dramatic change in the past decade has sparked much comment and provides much food for thought. Magazine editor T.D. Allman writes, "The seventies wasn't a fun decade, but it taught us many lessons that needed desperately to be learned." The columnist James Reston pointed out that "what is bothering thoughtful people here is that the world changed faster in the seventies than we have been able to change ourselves."

As a matter of fact, the Americans have been trying to learn from their experience and have always discussed the ills of their society and the balance sheet of their government policies. The debate was at times even opprobrious.

In the course of the Vietnam war, there had been the debate for or against it. After the war ended, there was the debate between "new isolationism" and "new conservatism". The differences appear to revolve round two points: How to assess and approach the newly emerging Third World countries and how to assess and deal with the upstart superpower, the Soviet Union.

On the first point, differences are narrowing. Clear-sighted politicians have pointed out that the postwar United States erred most grievously in repeatedly intervening in these countries and unjustly using its military might against them. Now it should respect their aspirations for independence and political and economic rights and interests and improve its relations with them. This reflects the will of the American people. It naturally does not mean that there are no one or only a handful of people who want to dictate to other countries from the White House or the Capital Hill. But reality has proved that such anachronistic policy gets nowhere and actually damages the interest of the United States.

On the second point, opinions diverge in no small measure on such problems: Would Soviet military strength one day surpass that of the United States? Would the Kremlin lord it over the world? How great is the danger it and its two surrogates pose to the security of other nations? Which is wiser: to resist them resolutely or to retreat and appease them? These differences are reflected to some extent in the recent sharp debate over the SALT Two treaty.

However, the last year of the past decade began with the Moscow-Hanoi alliance and the massive Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and ended with an undisguised similar invasion of a Third World country, this time by the Soviet Union itself. The implication of all this must be a great shock to everyone.

An increasing number of people in this country now believe that in order to preserve its own security and interests and play a positive and energetic role in this troubled world, the United States must adopt an enlightened approach to the Third World countries and refrain from meddling in their own affairs. At the same time, it must firmly deal with any hegemonist power if it dares to encroach upon the territory and sovereignty of another country.

As for what is the overriding domestic trouble the country is in, the controversy is even more puzzling. Inflation, the energy crunch, lagging production and a credibility crisis the administration is facing are among the answers given in this nationwide controversy. With the election campaign coming into full swing soon, the different groups, parties and individual candidates are bound to subordinate every controversy to their paramount consideration--the struggle for the presidency. So the issue will be even more confusing.

In its last issue of the year, the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT predicts that ahead for the Americans stretches a somber, pivotal and hectic 1980. "The new decade will open with an economy turning sour, an energy problem still unresolved and a menacing international situation." If this forecast is objective enough, the United States stands to face a formidable challenge in the present decade.

On the other hand, if the Americans manage to learn enough from the past, the throes of the seventies may yet serve as an impetus in their drive towards the future in the eighties.

#### RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES U.S. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

HK030900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 79 p 6 HK

[Article by Xiao Xi: "Different Ways of Curing the U.S. Economic Illness"]

[Text] Is the United States in the middle of an economic "recession"? This is a favorite topic of discussion for the American press this year. However, it seems that no one can clearly tell whether or not it is. The WALL STREET JOURNAL said in an article which appeared on 1 November: The economic "recession" "may be already here and maybe not"; "it might have been here since the spring, but then it might not begin till next year." President Carter's chief economic adviser Schultze also said: "The present state of affairs is that a complicated and confusing recession has emerged. It is there somewhere, but no one can find it."

Why has this state of affairs emerged?

According to the popular American notion, when the GNP (discounted for inflation) drops for two quarters in a row, there is an "economic recession." The economic conditions in the United States this year have indeed not been too encouraging. After 4 years of slow recovery since the 1973-75 economic crisis, the GNP registered a growth rate of 6.9 percent in the fourth quarter of last year. However, stagnation appeared early this year. In the first quarter, the GNP only climbed a mere 1.1 percent. In the second quarter, things took a drastic turn and the GNP dropped 2.3 percent. For a time, the whole of the United States was in a gloomy state. People in economic and press circles cried out in alarm: "The United States is in for the seventh recession since after the war." The White House also officially admitted in July that the United States is being struck by an economic "recession." In the third quarter, however, the GNP again rose by 2.4 percent, contrary to the "anticipation" of many analysts. Thus, some people disavowed their original views and claimed that the American economy had not yet been struck by "recession"; others believed that the upturn was only of short duration and that the trend of "recession" was inevitable; still others remained undecided and would like to take a look at the trends of economic development in the fourth quarter.

Although there are so many confusing views about the economic "recession," the indisputable fact is that the overall picture of U.S. economic development this year has been one of stagnation and fluctuation. An economist of the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis pointed out that it is fully possible for the real GNP to drop in one quarter, then rise a little before dropping again. According to the New York TIMES, most economists predicted that the United States would eventually be struck by a delayed but more intensive economic "recession."



Besides this economic depression, inflation and the energy shortage are the major problems confronting the Carter administration. There has been double-digit inflation since the beginning of this year. During the first 9 months, consumer prices have been soaring at an annual rate of 13.2 percent, the highest in 33 years. It is calculated that what could be bought with \$100 in 1967 costs \$225.4 this October. The energy problem has been deteriorating since the "first petroleum crisis" in 1973. With its growing dependence on imported oil, it is estimated that the United States will be spending \$6.5 billion on this item. The oil shortage and soaring oil prices in the international market are violently pounding at various aspects of the American social life and adding fuel to inflation. The inflation-stricken working people are also threatened by growing unemployment. In October this year the unemployment rate rose to 6 percent. Although the figure dropped to 5.8 percent in November, it is anticipated that it will march up to 8 percent by the end of next year, with the number of jobless amounting to more than 8 million. Such a situation has aroused strong feelings of discontent among the American masses.

There have been endless disputes between American economists and the administration's economic policymakers on the question of how to tackle these knotty economic problems. One faction favors concentrating efforts on fighting the "recession;" the other faction favors concentrating efforts on fighting inflation. The former, represented by noted economist and nobel price winner Samuelson, maintains that at present it is necessary to concentrate forces on countering the "recession" and provide incentives by lowering bank interest rates, cutting taxes, increasing government spending, allowing a bigger budget deficit and so on to speed up economic recovery. Obviously, these are Keynesian measures which will only aggravate inflation. The latter includes President Carter, Treasury Secretary Miller, Federal Reserve Chairman Volcker and other people in power. They maintain that at present it is necessary to concentrate forces on curbing inflation.

At present, the U.S. Government has adopted the following major measures to curb inflation: First, tighten loans on credit and raise bank interest rates. The Federal Reserve Board lifted the Central Bank's discount rate to a record high of 12 percent. Even the lowest interest rate of the Bank of New York hit 15 percent. Second, cut down the administration's budgetary outlays, minimize financial deficits and control the amount of currency issued. Third, urge enterprises and trade unions to delimit wage and price increases. Fourth, further conserve energy. President Carter spoke on the energy problem on several occasions this year. The gist of his 6-point proposal for energy conservation was to restrict the quantity of imported oil and cut down home consumption. There is also a divergence of opinions in the United States on these measures. Some people hold that runaway inflation cannot be controlled. Others hold that these measures will slow down economic activities and further aggravate the economic "recession" although they can curb inflation to a certain extent. As the "recession" drags on and the number of jobless increases, the Carter administration will be faced with growing political pressure even if inflation is checked to some extent. Considering that next year is the election year, the administration will be forced to adopt anti-"recession" measures such as reducing taxes, increasing government spending and lowering bank interest rates to bring about an economic upturn in the second half of next year.

At present the U.S. presidential nomination campaign is underway. Various candidates have delivered lengthy speeches on the economic problems of the country, but it seems that no one has produced any effective cure for the chronic malady of the American economy. The economy of the capitalist world is now suffering from an incurable disease--a complication of a production standstill and inflation. They cannot curb inflation without running the risk of aggravating the economic "recession;" and when they try to boost economic prosperity, they are haunted by the ghost of inflation. The U.S. economy is now wavering between these two states. This is probably why the economists cannot tell for sure whether or not the U.S. economy is in the middle of a "recession."



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BRZEZINSKI ON CHALLENGES FACING U.S. IN 1980

OW271846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, December 26 (XINHUA)--Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President of the United States for national security affairs, sizes up the global challenges the United States faces and what policies his country is to take in an interview with U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT on its December 31 issue which published ahead of time.

The United States confronts two basic challenges, U.S. President's top security adviser pointed out. The first is the challenge to its geostrategic position in the world, and the second is to its relationship with those two-thirds of the world that have become suddenly politically awakened in the last two decades.

He said that during the last decade and a half, the U.S. geostrategic position has been challenged partly because "our (U.S.) rivals have improved their position and have been acquiring a global reach". Meanwhile, the appearance on the world scene of Asian, African and Latin American countries "means the end of the Eurocentric era in world affairs", he added.

Therefore, Brzezinski continued that the U.S. needs to enhance its "security through defense programs and arms control" and to develop more-meaningful relationships with Third World countries. "Beyond that, it's important for Americans to bear in mind the fact that by the end of this century, 85 percent of the world's population is going to be living in Latin America, Africa and Asia. We and the West Europeans and a few other highly advanced countries will account for only 15 percent of the world's population", he noted.

He said, "The Islamic world is undergoing a political and religious revival. This can have positive or negative manifestations." "The Islamic revival should not be prejudged by us as automatically hostile to us," he said, adding, "in the longer run there are far greater incompatibilities between the Moslem world and the Soviet Union than there are between the Moslem world and the United States."

On the question whether NATO could help the United States to face non-European threats, Brzezinski said NATO remains the principal alliance relationship with the United States and NATO is an alliance designed to promote the security of the Atlantic region. But he added, "Today there are three interdependent, central security zones: Western Europe, the Far East and the Middle East. The independence and security of each are of direct importance to the other two, and the security of any one of the three is of vital importance to the United States". He said, "It means that it is increasingly difficult to compartmentalize security concerns to one narrow geographical region."

Looking at Soviet-American relationship in the 1980's, he said, "The Soviet Union was maintaining a sustained military effort." "If these trends had continued, then I think in the '80's we could have had a seriously unbalanced situation." He added, "If we do what we need to do in defense, if we manage our relationships with the external world--and particularly the Third World--intelligently, if we continue to improve our geostrategic position, then I think one can conclude that a global equilibrium will be maintained." He held that the Soviet Union was strong militarily but weak economically and politically and isolated internationally.

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"The situation in Southeast Asia remains very sensitive and Vietnamese aggressiveness could pose a serious challenge to international peace." He continued that Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea can easily create frictions and conflicts with Thailand. "Not only Vietnam but its sponsors should exercise the greatest degree of self-restraint on this matter," he stressed.

He said, the '80s is "going to be dangerous in a broader sense. The kind of turbulence and instability we have previously discussed is likely to be with us, and that inherently produces unforeseeable circumstances which can tempt and even mislead different parties into actions which subsequently everybody might regret."

#### CARTER APPROVES ARMS SALES CREDITS TO EGYPT

OW020844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Carter has approved a 350 million dollar credit to Egypt for buying advanced American military equipment, according to a Washington report quoting government sources today.

The credit is the initial instalment on long-term U.S. arms aid commitment to Egypt following the signing of Egypt-Israel peace treaty, and is also part of a proposed three-billion-dollar, five-year modernization programme for Egypt's armed forces. The proposed programme reportedly includes the buying of advanced U.S. F-16 fighter aircraft and M-60 tanks.

The programme is in addition to the 1.5 billion dollar U.S. arms aid to Egypt for older F-4 Phantom fighters and other military equipment.

#### U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY ON RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCES

OW290523 Beijing XINHUA in English 0408 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA)--U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown announced at a news conference at McDill Air Force Base outside Tampa, Florida, yesterday the establishment of a new rapid deployment joint task force.

Marine Corps Major General Paul Kelly will be commander of the new rapid deployment joint task force, which will be headquartered at McDill Air Force Base.

Brown said the Defense Department has been working on mobility enhancement programs for several years. "The world of the 1980's will be in many ways even more demanding than the decade that we are about to conclude. Therefore, President Carter and I have concluded that we must improve further our ability to deal with crises that are at a long geographical distance from us." He said that they had designated as their rapid deployment forces those forces of all of the services that are not assigned to or earmarked for early deployment to NATO or not now deployed to South Korea.

"Our needs in responding to non-NATO crises center on our ability to move available combat forces over vast distances quickly enough either to deter conflict, or if that is not successful, to prevail in conflict," he noted. He stated, "To assure that we can deploy decisively swiftly enough, we are undertaking two major airlift and sealift enhancement initiatives." These initiatives would cost about 10 billion dollars over the next five years, he added.

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## RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET DIPLOMATS 'LOOTING' U.S. EMBASSY

HK281137 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 79 HK

[International study notes by Liang Li: "Looting a House While It Is on Fire"]

[Text] The business of Soviet "diplomats" can be said to be all-inclusive with nothing fantastic left out.

It was reported that the American Embassy in Pakistan was burned on 21 November. When the staff of the embassy escaped, four Soviet officials entered the premises of the American Embassy in two cars bearing marks of the Soviet diplomatic corps. They attempted to make a "profit" in the smoking ruins. However, they were driven away by the Pakistan troops on guard there.

Soviet "diplomats" do not blush when they make a fool of themselves on the spot because this is their regular "business." They have stolen a street mailbox in Beijing and have picked up something on the sly in a science and technology exhibition in Paris. There have also been some specially assigned to collect garbage from Western embassies in other capitals. To loot during a fire at the American Embassy was surely one of their duties.

According to some estimates, of the 10,000 Russians working in Soviet agencies in foreign countries (excluding the corps carrying out their duties related to military and economic aid), about one-third belong to the KGB or the GRU. Apart from applying their skills at social occasions in diplomatic circles and moving around in cars equipped with special tapping devices, they should of course look for all opportunities, even when it is a fire.

## RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

HK021108 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 79 p 5 HK

[XINHUA report: "Armed Coup Broke Out in Afghanistan With Direct Participation of Soviet Troops--Former President Amin Is Executed and Karmal Forms New Government"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 December--According to foreign news agency reports, another coup took place in Afghanistan yesterday. Hafizollah Amin's regime was overthrown after fierce fighting in the capital of Kabul involving tanks and artillery. Babrak Karmal, former Afghan ambassador to Czechoslovakia and deputy prime minister under former Afghan ruler Taraki, has formed a new government.

Four hours after the coup was reported over Kabul Radio, the Soviet news agency TASS released the details of Karmal's broadcast address. UPI said that the quick reporting by TASS on the coup in Kabul "leaves no doubt about the fact that the Kremlin is delighted."

In his speech reported by TASS, Karmal alleged that Amin and his followers had been "agents of U.S. imperialism." He declared that "today the bloody regime of Hafizollah Amin (the butcher, plunderer, and murderer of thousands of people) and his henchmen met its doom," "this bloodthirsty apparatus has been totally shattered," and so on.

Kabul Radio announced last night that the Afghan Government requested the Soviet Union to provide "political, moral and economic support, including military aid." It added that Moscow had granted the request.



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The radio also declared that Hafizullah Amin had been executed and Babrak Karmal had assumed the duties of secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee.

The coup in Afghanistan has caused grave concern in the U.S. Government. It was reported on the evening of the 27th that President Carter would interrupt his holidays at Camp David to return to Washington to discuss the latest developments in Afghanistan as well as the question of Iran with his top foreign policy and military advisers.

On the question of the charge leveled by the new regime in Kabul that Amin had been an agent of the United States, UPI quoted a Western diplomat in Moscow on 27 December as saying: "The Russians have been most deeply involved in Afghanistan, but they are now lodging accusations against the Americans. Is this not ridiculous?"

On 16 September 1979, Hafizullah Amin toppled the Taraki regime and took over as chairman of the Revolutionary Committee. The former Afghan President Noor Mohammad Taraki seized power in April 1978 also in a coup d'etat.

#### XINHUA RAPS SOVIET INVOLVEMENT IN AFGHAN AFFAIRS

OW022000 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter: "What Does Amin's Death Explain"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan--Hafizullah Amin, the pro-Moscow former chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, was executed after a large number of Soviet troops occupied Afghanistan. With bloody facts Amin's death tells people that the Soviet overlord is wicked, merciless, ambitious, extremely avaricious and hard to please and that if its followers become even slightly disagreeable to their master, they will encounter a very tragic and cruel fate.

Think about this: Closely following the Soviet Union, Amin distinguished himself in the coup d'etat to overthrow former President Daud in April 1978, thereby winning Moscow's appreciation. In less than a year, Amin was promoted to foreign minister, deputy prime minister and then prime minister. However, as the armed Muslims' war against Soviet dominance in Afghanistan escalated, Moscow became increasingly dissatisfied with Amin, who was in control of the troops but failed to suppress the "rebellion" and was not as obedient as before.

When former President Taraki visited Moscow last September on his way back from the nonaligned summit in Havana, the Soviet overlord instructed him to get rid of Amin. However, things went contrary to Moscow's wish. After learning of the Soviet instruction, Amin struck first to gain the upper hand in a fierce struggle to get rid of Taraki. This move angered the Soviet overlord. What irritated the overlord more was that, daring to show his discontent with Moscow, Amin demanded that the Soviet ambassador to Kabul be replaced, thus defying Moscow's tight grip on Afghanistan and southward strategic scheme. Hence, Moscow twice instigated attempts to overthrow Amin last October and December. Amin was wounded in the fighting at his official residence in December. With its tyrannical determination frustrated, the Soviet overlord took off the mask of "close comrade" and sent a large number of troops to Afghanistan to kill Amin and his family.

Amin's death explains that Moscow's relationship with its allies is merely one between an "overlord" and his "servant." Whenever the "servant" becomes disobedient, the master will take ruthless measures to liquidate him. The servant is not allowed to have the slightest independence. If he obeys the master, they are "comrades" or "friends;" if not, the servant is the "enemy" or an "American surrogate."

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Once the Soviet overlord sees that the "servant" is not as "reliable" and "capable" as before and is no longer useful, he will get rid of the servant. This is the fate of Amin. Daud encountered the same fate because he tried to assert his independence from Moscow. This is the pattern of the Soviet overlord's relations with its "allies." Amin's death provides food for thought for the followers of the Soviet overlord.

**XINHUA ON SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TREATIES, AFGHANISTAN**

OWO21309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

["Commentary: Moscow's Friendship and Cooperation Treaties Are but Nooses in its Hands"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 2, (By XINHUA correspondent)--Under the pretext of carrying out the duty under a "friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty", the Soviet Union has dispatched troops to occupy Afghanistan and thus strangled the independence and sovereignty of the country. This was proved once again that the so-called "friendship and cooperation" treaties, cooked up by Moscow, are mere tools for Soviet social-imperialist aggression and expansion and nooses to be tied to the "necks" of other countries.

As is known to all, the Soviet Union signed the so-called "friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty" with Afghanistan on December 5, 1978. In accordance with this treaty and dozens of other related agreements, the Soviet Union has dominated the country's key departments by sending there a great number of armed forces, advisers and a huge amount of military equipment. Still feeling unsatisfied after all these, Kremlin ringleaders sent high-ranking officials one after another to Kabul under the signboard of strengthening all-round cooperation between the two countries to hatch schemes for a direct occupation of Afghanistan. At the same time, a great number of Soviet troops were deployed along the Soviet-Afghan borders. After all this done, the Soviets went into action to have the pro-Soviet Afghan President Amin beheaded, who was personally involved in the creation of the treaty but rendered a not good enough service to the Soviet Union, and thus put the country under its control.

The Soviet Union has been extraordinary eager to sign "friendship" and "cooperation" treaties with other nations and made use of the treaties as nooses to tie the "necks" of other countries so as to serve its purpose of control, intervention, infiltration, subversion and aggression against other countries. The Soviets have signed such treaties with 12 nations since 1971 apart from the member states of its "big community". In 1968, the Soviet Union resorted to such kind of treaty to invade Czechoslovakia. And now under the excuse of implementing such treaty with Afghanistan, it has practised flagrant armed intervention and military occupation in Afghanistan, a Third World country. People cannot but ponder this deeply.

Through their own bitter experience, some nations, such as Egypt and Somali, have seen through the Soviet ill intention in signing the "friendship" and "cooperation" treaties with them. They have resolutely decided to abolish the treaties. Now the Soviet behaviours in Afghanistan will help more and more people see clearly the aggressive essence of Soviet social-imperialism and heighten their vigilance against the appalling results from signing "friendship and cooperation treaties" with the Soviet Union.

**XINHUA REFUTES PRAVDA ON AFGHAN EVENTS**

OWO21911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

["XINHUA commentary: Brazen Sophistry"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA commentary)--At a time when the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan is strongly denounced by the people all over the world, the Kremlin's

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mouthpiece, "PRAVDA", has come out for the first time to admit the dispatch of Soviet troops to Afghanistan, and at the same time, fabricated lies to defend its act of aggression.

The paper claimed in a signed article on December 31, 1979 that the number of the military personnel sent to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union was limited and their mission was to help it resist outside armed intervention. It was reported, however, the number of Soviet troops moving into Afghanistan has reached 45,000. More troops keep pouring in.

The so-called "resist outside armed intervention" is nothing but a habitual excuse used by the Soviet Union--a thief crying "stop thief". "PRAVDA" went so far as to allege that Afghanistan had been constantly subjected to armed invasion. Is there any country in the world that has intervened in and invaded Afghanistan other than the Soviet Union? The paper made groundless charges that "reactionaries" in Afghanistan were obtaining unlimited support from the United States, China and some other countries. Here by "reactionaries", it apparently means the anti-government Moslem forces which are armed with Soviet-made weapons taken from the government troops. The contradictions and conflicts between the Moslem forces and the Afghan Government are simply the internal affairs of Afghanistan, a sovereign country.

Another argument advanced by the paper is that the troops were sent at the request of the Afghan Government. The article asserted that the Afghan Government requested emergency aid and assistance from the Soviet Union after the "patriotic forces" emerged in Afghanistan and overthrew President Amin. In saying so, it could only mean either of the two presumptions: one is that the Amin government "requested" the Soviet Union to topple itself. The other is that a government, secretly installed by the Soviet Union, made the request on behalf of the Amin government. By "patriotic forces", of course, the paper meant Babrak Kamal who just came to power. But the question is that how could Kamal represent Afghanistan before the Amin government was toppled? As a matter of fact, "the request of the Afghan Government" was a decision by the Soviet Union itself--that is the conclusion drawn by the people.

What is still more ridiculous, "outside interference" listed in the article includes the "sabotage of Afghanistan's state organs and the splitting of the people's Democratic Party of Afghanistan". Everybody knows it is the Kremlin that pulled the strings in three changes of government within two years. In the course, not only Afghanistan's state organs were sabotaged, but large numbers of government officials including heads of government were also killed.

The article censured Amin as an accomplice of imperialist reactionaries. But, strange enough, just seven days ago, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Afghan treaty, Brezhnev and Kosygin jointly sent a message of greetings to "Comrade Amin". "PRAVDA" at the same time carried an article saying that the relationship between the Soviet Union and the Amin regime was fraught with comradely affection and revolutionary unity. The paper also observed that Soviet military personnel would withdraw from Afghanistan when the need no longer exists. This reminded the people of what the Soviet Union had said in 1968 when it sent troops to invade Czechoslovakia. At that time, it did promise to withdraw at once after the situation in that country returned to normal. More than ten years have passed since then, but Soviet troops are still hanging on there.

What "PRAVDA" has said doesn't hold water. It attempted to whitewash the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, but the result is just the opposite.



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KYODO: PRC SOURCES ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS, TALKS

OW030813 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Jan 3 KYODO--Western sources here said the recent Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan may further aggravate relations between China and the Soviet Union and the two communist superpowers may go without any official pacts from April when the current Sino-Soviet friendship treaty expires.

Meanwhile, Chinese sources said Beijing would not care less if China loses the friendship treaty with the Soviet Union on April 11 and if the two countries do not have a new pact to replace it. The Chinese sources said the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan will have great bearing on the second round of Sino-Soviet negotiations scheduled to open in Beijing in this spring. The talks designed to patch up the broken bilateral relations started in Moscow early last year but wound up with no substantial results in late November. The Soviet military move into Afghanistan, the sources went on, clearly showed that the Russians are seeking hegemonism although they say they are against it. China will take up the Afghan issue at the coming negotiations with the Soviet Union, the sources added.

The Western sources said China has indicated there may be chances to sign a declaration which they said would lead to rapprochement between the two countries when the Chinese and Soviets meet again in Beijing. The declaration, prepared by the Soviet Union and designed to set new rules concerning Sino-Soviet ties, was expected to be on the agenda of the Beijing negotiations, the Western sources said. They said a draft of the declaration was handed over to the Chinese delegation at the Moscow talks and the Chinese said they were ready to study it. The sources said China really appeared ready to discuss the declaration but for the Afghan incident. They noted chief Chinese delegate Wang Youping and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko did call for better ties between their countries when they met after the Moscow negotiations in December.

## BEIJING RUSSIAN PRAISES STALIN'S PHILOSOPHICAL LEGACY

OW211024 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] On 17 December Shanghai's WEN HUI BAO published an article written by (Gu Jinping) entitled "Study the Philosophical Legacies of Stalin," devoted to the centennial of the birth of the great Marxist, Stalin. The author noted that, in his theoretical activities, Stalin paid great attention to studying Marxist philosophy and applied tireless efforts to defending and disseminating dialectical and historical materialism. Stalin, the author wrote, characterized the correlation, interrelation and interaction of things and manifestations as the main features of the dialectical method, upholding the main provisions of Marxist dialectics. In the interrelation between the subjective and objective, between the spiritual and material, and between the theoretical and practice, Stalin confirmed the materialistic principles, namely, that material things are primary while spiritual ones secondary, and theoretically elucidated the principles of materialism--that practice comes first and that theory must be in concord with practice.

The author also highly assessed Stalin's contribution to the development of historical materialism. Noting Stalin's contribution to the development of philosophy, the article's author wrote that in expounding the main provisions of dialectical and historical materialism, Stalin sometimes suffered from metaphysics and onesidedness. Generally, however, Stalin's philosophical ideas are Marxist and we should study them with all seriousness.

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## LAO LEADERS CONGRATULATE NEW AFGHAN GOVERNMENT

OW021616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA)--Lao leaders have warmly hailed the recent victory won by Afghanistan with the support from the Soviet Union and promised that Laos will continue to give its full support to Afghanistan. This was said in a joint "congratulatory message" sent on December 31 by Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and premier of the government, and President Souphanouvong to Babrak Kamal upon his appointment as general secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, according to a report from Vientiane.

On the same day, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-premier and foreign minister, also sent his congratulations to his Afghan counterpart Mohammad Dost.

## INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

OW030305 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of Indonesia issued a statement yesterday expressing "deep concern over the military intervention conducted by a foreign power in Afghanistan", according to foreign news agency reports. Such an action could threaten peace in the region, it says.

The statement stresses that Indonesia considered the change of government in a country as the manifestation of the people's wish and a pure internal affair of the country concerned.

## XINHUA CITES DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

OW030810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA)--The Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan is a brutal interference in the Afghan internal affairs and has infringed upon Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity and violated the international law, the U.N. Charter and non-aligned principle, said spokesman of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry in a statement broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. The statement issued on December 30, 1979, pointed out that the Soviet military intervention has not only made the Afghan people suffer from disaster and the country lose its independence, but also threatened peace, tranquility and stability in South Asia and other regions of the world.

The statement demanded that the Soviet Union pull out all its troops from Afghanistan and let the Afghan people decide their own destiny. It noted that the Vietnamese Le Duan clique's expansionist crimes of annexing Kampuchean territories and genocide, the flagrant Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the Cuban armed intervention in Africa and the Middle East--all are component parts of the Soviet attempt to push hegemonism throughout the world.

The statement called on all countries and people who cherish independence and uphold justice, particularly the non-aligned nations, to heighten their vigilance, expose Soviet fraud, unite more closely and form an international front against expansionism.

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The statement also appealed to the world countries and people to force Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea immediately and unconditionally and let the Kampuchean people to settle their own problems on the basis of the related resolution of the 34th U.N. General Assembly.

**XINHUA CITES VODK ON SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN**

OWO21252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA)--The "naked, direct military intervention of the Soviet expansionists" in Afghanistan is denounced by Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today. The ambitious Soviet expansionists, it says, are "attempting to control Afghanistan and make it a springboard for realising their expansionist strategy in South Asia."

The commentary compares the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan with the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and Cuba's armed intervention in Africa. These incidents show that where the regional and international expansionists stretch their claws, the people there would fall prey to misery and massacre. Now they are killing everyday the people of Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Africa and in some other parts of the world, it says.

The latest developments in Afghanistan show that the Soviet expansionist strategy of seeking global hegemony constitutes a great threat to world peace and stability. It also proves that the strategy of the Vietnamese regional expansionists which is part of the Soviet global strategy in Southeast Asia and the Pacific is creating a great danger, the commentary says.

**KHIEU SAMPHAN'S NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO KAMPUCHEANS CITED**

OWO21244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

["Democratic Kampuchean leader calls for protracted war against Vietnamese aggression"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean people are determined to hold aloft the banner of people's war and persist in protracted guerrilla war to drive the Vietnamese invaders out of Kampuchea, declared Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the state of Democratic Kampuchea, in a New Year message broadcast over Radio Democratic Kampuchea yesterday.

Khieu Samphan, who is also prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and provisional chairman of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea, pointed out that the year of 1979 was a year of grief to the Kampuchean nation and people when Vietnamese aggressors killed over two million Kampucheans. But the Kampuchean people and their army "had successfully overcome the hardships in 1979 and smashed the Vietnamese aggressors' vicious strategy of 'fighting a quick battle to force a quick victory,' rendering the Vietnamese, once insufferably arrogant at the beginning of 1979, frustrated and unable to extricate themselves from predicament." The Kampuchean nation, people and army have shown to the world once again that with their dauntless heroism they will never yield to the Vietnamese aggressors.

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He continued, "Small as our country and sparse as our population is, however, we are able to persist in the struggle against the annexationist and genocidal Vietnamese expansionist aggressors, who have concentrated massive forces with the all-round assistance from Soviet international expansionism. We have landed 220,000 Vietnamese enemy troops daily in difficulties on various fronts throughout our country."

President Khieu Samphan said, "Loyal to their nation and people, the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas are determined to share the common destiny with them. The people, ardently loving their own army and guerrillas, are willing to screen and support them and, together with them, persist in the people's war against the Vietnamese enemies. In no circumstances can the Vietnamese enemies lord it over our people, nor can they subjugate the fighting will of our nation and people as well as their desire for independence."

President Khieu Samphan issued the call that the Kampuchean people should, in accordance with the political programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea, raise aloft the banner of great national union and the great union of the peoples at home and abroad, give full play to the highly patriotic spirit, and adopt various forms of struggle for the final victory over the Vietnamese aggressors.

#### DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA STATEMENT ON UK'S DERECOGNITION

OWO90818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 9 Dec 79 OW

["Statement of Democratic Kampuchea on Britain's Non-Recognition"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 9 (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Kampuchean Government was authorized to issue a statement on December 7 expressing regret over Britain's withdrawal of recognition of the Democratic Kampuchean Government on December 6.

The statement broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea said that this action objectively encouraged the Hanoi group and international expansionists who attempted to establish the "Indochina Federation" to expand into Southeast Asia and dreamed to control the maritime shipping route in this region, the Strait of Malacca in particular.

"Despite the British Government's change of attitude," the statement said, "The Democratic Kampuchean Government hopes that in face of Hanoi's aggression against Kampuchea and Vietnamese expansionist crimes, the British Government will, as before, adhere to the principles of international law and the United Nations Charter, continue to adopt suitable measures in the political, diplomatic, economic and other fields, and force the Hanoi Government to immediately and unconditionally withdraw all troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolution of the 34th U.N. General Assembly on November 14, 1979."

It called on all countries in the world which cherish peace and uphold justice to refrain from doing anything harmful to the leading role and activities of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

## XINHUA REPORTS MASS RALLY IN SOUTHWEST KAMPUCHEA

OW021248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA)--A mass rally was held in the southwestern region of Kampuchea on December 29 to support the statement of the joint conference of representatives of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea, the government, the national army and government ministries, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. The mass rally was sponsored by the southwest region committee of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea and the southwest region administrative committee.

Speaking at the rally, chairman of the southwest region administrative committee said that except for a handful in Phnom Penh who have hired themselves out to Vietnam, Kampuchean compatriots in and outside the country including those in areas under Vietnamese occupation, even including soldiers of the puppet army, are worrying about the destiny of the nation and have seen through the ambition of Vietnam to annex Kampuchea. All are willing to join hands to safeguard the Kampuchean people and nation. The new strategic political line of the joint conference has paved the way for a national union, he said.

The rally was attended by 1,000 local residents and fighters and 270 representatives of the women, youth and peasants associations of Democratic Kampuchea, representatives from various districts and villages of the southwest region as well as from the armed forces and guerrillas in the region. They denounced the Vietnamese aggressors and pledged loyalty to the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. They would follow the new strategic political line, work for the great national union and drive the Vietnamese invaders out of Kampuchean soil, they pledged.

## SWEDISH NEWSMEN'S ASSESSMENT OF KAMPUCHEA NOTED

BK310851 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 21 Dec 79 BK

[Excerpts of the second article in 16 December unnamed Swedish paper on the visit of Swedish correspondents to Kampuchea]

[Text] Now the Vietnamese control Kampuchea. The Heng Samrin government, installed by Vietnam, is a puppet authority with no real power. But, like the situation in Vietnam before, the mightiest military force can only control the cities. During the dry season, although Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge cannot command a number of important regions, they are capable of conducting guerrilla activities throughout the countryside, which has forced Vietnam to deploy an aggressive force of 220,000 men with reinforcements on the way. According to a Thai military source, more young people are recruited as Vietnamese troops and their morale is sagging. Furthermore, Vietnam's economy is depressed and rice cultivation has repeatedly been unsuccessful. Thus the war has no support. But who can expel Vietnam from Kampuchea, and therefore prevent a Vietnamese-led Indochina federation?

Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge is the only significant resistance force, but they are not strong enough. Apart from the anticommunist Khmer Serei, who are going to join Pol Pot, there exist a number of groups led by unpredictable and Fascist-like personages. The only important Khmer Serei group is the one headed by Son Sam, who has expressed unwillingness to have any ties with Pol Pot.

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Allegations that 3 million Kampuchean people perished in the Pol Pot revolution are not credible, because there is no confirmation. Pol Pot partisans say that if this is true Pol Pot cannot conduct the present liberation war. In fact, the Pol Pot government remains the legal government recognized by (?91) countries. But Pol Pot may think and believe that the victory won by his government at the United Nations this fall constitutes support for him and opposition to Vietnam's aggression against neighboring countries.

Therefore, the outlook is rather obscure for Kampuchea as well as a large part of Southeast Asia. One notes that it should take the Kampuchean people 3 to 4 years to wage the liberation war, but if they are not successful in 5 or 6 years, Kampuchea will again become a colony, and this time that of Vietnam.

THAI LEADERS URGE SRV TO WITHDRAW FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW011522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, January 1, (XINHUA)--Thai Government leaders in interviews with reporters on New Year's Eve urged Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea so as to restore peace in that country and the region as a whole.

Air Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, secretary general of the National Security Council, wished the ASEAN effort to restore peace in Indochina, especially in Kampuchea, would be successful, and foreign troops would be withdrawn from that country.

With such a withdrawal, he said, the Kampuchean people would have a chance to choose their own government and the present tense situation in the region would be relaxed.

Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun said, "Thailand and other ASEAN countries have a similar policy towards the Kampuchean problem. We do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of that country, but since we are neighbours, we wish that the Kampuchean war will cease soon," he added.

He declared that Thailand had been successful in getting support in the United Nations for the adoption of its proposal calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and allowing no interference in the internal affairs of any Indochina country by anyone.

Defense Minister Prem Tinsulanon called the attention of the Thai people to the fact that Thailand had been facing a threat from enemies which aimed at destroying Thai national security.

He said, "This menace has created trouble in other countries. This is a lesson to warn us that we should never let such phenomenon happen to us. We must therefore be well-prepared."

Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Panupong pointed out that so long as there were foreign troops in Kampuchea, the hope for peace in that country was impossible.

He stressed that "it is very difficult to expect restoration of peace in that country if the present situation persists, if Vietnam doesn't change its attitude."



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RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON ECONOMY IN VIETNAM

HK010122 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 79 p 6 HK

[Random notes on international affairs by Fu Sixi [0265 0843 3556]: "Honey and Bitter Fruits"]

[Text] At the close of the year when winter frost is extending quietly southward along the mountain forests of Vietnam, the whole country is shrouded in an even thicker shadow of hunger. It will be a bad headache for Vietnamese housewives to prepare rice meals for the whole family on New Year's Day. To meet the yearly worsening severe food shortage situation, the Vietnamese authorities have resorted to tightening the people's belts. AFP reported recently that each Vietnamese has a monthly ration of 8 kilograms, with rice being reduced to 1 kilogram. The rest consisted of sweet potatoes and other kinds of potatoes. Vietnam was once known as "the granary of Indochina," but today its people find eating rice meals as difficult as consuming foreign goods. These changes are simply unimaginable!

The salvos of the liberation of Saigon in 1975 once elated the whole nation. But before long, today's Vietnam became an unexpected scene of decline. A special "Washington POST" article from Hanoi said: "The most striking thing to visitors to North Vietnam and Hanoi is the poverty there. The people, dressed in rags, are as thin as a lath. Their houses are dilapidated and there are acute shortages of meat, medicine and everything else." A Western expatriate living in Hanoi even said in a compassionate tone that there were still plenty of things on Vietnamese dining tables during the first spring festival after the victory. However, since then, such things have become fewer and fewer. Last year, the situation was so horrible that "there was nothing on dining tables; some people did not even have any rice to eat."

To the Vietnamese, the chaotic economy of Vietnam is really the greatest disaster. In the war of resistance against the United States, the Vietnamese longed for victory and unification, hoping to have a happy life of peace and stability. Though it has been 4 years since the victory of the war of resistance and unification of the country, the Vietnamese have now become even poorer. Each inhabitant's monthly rations have reduced from 15 kilograms in the days of the war of resistance against the United States to the present 8. The 10.5 kilograms of rice rations have also been reduced to 1. Life is very hard for the people, even much harder than in the days of war. The reality of suffering and hardships has become a shameful page of great retrogression in Vietnamese history.

During these years, Vietnam has further cast its lot with the Soviet Union to become the "despotic ruler of the south." It has engaged in arms expansion and war preparations, recklessly gone against China and waged wars against neighboring countries. To prop up a large army and wage large-scale wars of aggression, it has even abandoned agriculture and production. Therefore, the people have been living in dire poverty. The present Vietnamese economy has simply gone down a blind alley. It is precisely this reactionary policy of aggression and expansion which "puts cannons before rice" that has changed the previously good reputation of Vietnam into a notorious one throughout the world.

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The Vietnamese authorities have thrown their people into misery. However, they pretend to be caring for them. They have played "fantasias" and made promises. Three years ago, they announced in a shamelessly boastful way: In the coming 5 years, we shall not only "guarantee" enough food, vegetables, fish and fruit for everyone, but shall also "satisfy the people's needs for electric fans, clocks, watches, radios, television sets and sewing machines." What attractive "guarantees" and impressive promises!

However, how can people be fed on illusions? Only 1 year of the 5-year time limit is now left. The people's belts have been tightened more and more by the Vietnamese authorities, and fish, meat, sugar, eggs and things like television sets have virtually disappeared in the state-run markets. Food rations are 30 percent below what is required to maintain health. The people are in a general situation of semi-starvation. They are pale and sick and suffering from anaemia. The people understand that the Vietnamese authorities have promised honey but actually given them bitter fruits. Those who first lap up the honey are the high officials and important persons who sing songs of magic to the people.

Lu Xun, the great Chinese writer whom the Vietnamese are familiar with, once satirized "hypocrites: the well-fed may love the starving, but the starving do not love the well-fed." The 1945 August revolution of Vietnam was of course aimed at smashing the shackles of colonialism, but the famine caused by the floods of that year was undoubtedly the incident that touched off the revolution. The Vietnamese did not fight a bloody war for 30 years to taste today's bitter fruits.

When the people are so starved that they cannot survive, furious tempests will sweep across the whole country. Please listen to the complaints of the refugees who have been forced to leave Vietnam.

"After 30 years of war against the French colonialists and the U.S. aggressors, the Vietnamese long to rest and build up their strength and wish to construct their country. But the Vietnamese authorities have invaded Kampuchea in the name of 'liberation,' stripped the people of their freedom and made them starve....

"We feel desperate and disappointed because the socialism we have dreamed so much of has become a system of corruption....

"We can no longer bear life in Vietnam....

"I dare say that 60 percent of the people in Vietnam want to leave their motherland. If a second revolution breaks out, the present government will collapse!"

Are these not the signs of a horrible tempest?

#### CORRECTION TO ITEM ON SRV-SOVIET RELATIONS

The following correction to the item entitled "RENMIN RIBAO on Problems in SRV-Soviet Relations," published in the 28 December People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page E 8, is supplied from RENMIN RIBAO of 18 December:

Page E 8, paragraph two, line two should read ... worth up to \$2.5 million each day. However, ...



## SOVIET 'INVADERS' MEETING RESISTANCE IN AFGHANISTAN

OW011700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA)--The Soviet invasion has met with resistance and opposition from Afghan army men and civilians. Kabul reports reaching New Delhi said that brief but heavy fighting broke out yesterday in Kabul between the Soviet troops and units of Afghan Armed Forces. It was reported that tanks and armoured vehicles were involved in the fighting near the Kabul radio station in the vicinity of the U.S. Embassy. In the last few days sporadic firing had been reported every night in the city of Kabul, challenging patrols of Soviet troops.

Meanwhile the Soviet military intervention aroused increasing resentment among the Afghan people. An Afghan man told foreign reporters in the Kabul airport on Sunday, "All we want is for them (the Soviets) to go away and leave us alone. This is our country. We have our problems but they are our problems." Another man pledged, "We will do anything against these murdering Russians. I don't care if I lose my life. They are killing us."

Hussain, an Afghan insurgent leader recently told foreign correspondents in Peshawar, Pakistan, the Afghan people "are not worried about their lives or property. The Moslem people will teach a lesson to the Russians".

50 Afghan students in West Germany held a demonstration in Bonn yesterday to protest the Soviet invasion of their homeland.

## Soviets Attack Muslim Rebels

OW030816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA)--A crack Soviet division of 10,000 men supported by heavy armour and war planes yesterday launched an all-out attack on Afghan Moslem rebel forces in Pakhtia about 150 kilometres south of Kabul, according to foreign news agency reports.

The Soviet military move was revealed by a group of foreign journalists who tried to enter Afghanistan and flew to Kabul on an Indian airliner, but were turned back at the Kabul airport.

It was reported that lines of Soviet tanks rumbled out of Kabul before dawn to attack Pakhtia near the border with Pakistan.

A PTI correspondent said that not a single armed Afghan soldier was seen anywhere in Kabul. All Afghan soldiers there were disarmed by Soviet troops when they moved into the Afghan capital for the coup.

Quoting reliable sources, the correspondent said that the number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is now estimated at 40,000 backed by 1,000 tanks and MIGs. More Soviet troops are pouring into Afghanistan to strengthen the Soviet forces.

The presidential palace and the prime minister's office are the two places in Kabul where Soviet tank formations are concentrated. The Soviet troops also guard all vital installations and have set up check points outside the international airport. The PTI correspondent quoted an Afghan national as saying "the Soviets run the show here completely".

The situation in Kabul remains tense. Most of the city's telephone exchanges are still out of action. The Soviet-backed Karmal government is still functioning from the Radio Kabul building.



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According to an AP report from Kabul yesterday, Soviet troops were locked in bitter combat with Afghan rebels in the Province of Bamian, northwest of Kabul and casualties were heavy on both sides. In addition to the fighting in Bamian, the Soviets had been involved in combat north of Kabul in the western city of Herat.

It was reported travelers from Kabul arriving in Peshawar, Pakistan, said that the Soviet troops had little idea why they were sent to Afghanistan, but they found themselves the frequent targets of insults from local residents.

#### BANGLADESH PEOPLE 'INDIGNANT' OVER SOVIET ACTIONS

OW022130 Beijing XINHUA in English 2120 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Dacca, January 2 (XINHUA)--Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan has aroused great indignation among Bangladesh people from all walks of life, who held protest meetings and demonstrations in the past three days. Leaders of political parties issued statements strongly condemning the naked aggressive action by the Soviet Union. They demand immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Over one thousand teachers and students of high schools in Dacca today held a demonstration in protest against Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan. Demonstrators marched through the streets of Dacca and shouted, "down with Soviet social-imperialism", "withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan immediately" and other slogans. The demonstrators also carried banners inscribed with, "condemn Soviet armed intervention".

The Central Committee of Madrasah Teachers Association yesterday held a meeting condemning Soviet involvement. The Bangladesh Muslim League parliamentary party in its meeting yesterday adopted a resolution demanding immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops to let the Afghan people exercise their sovereign right to choose their own pattern of government.

Vice President of the Democratic League Oli Ahad said in a statement yesterday that the Soviet action is a naked aggression and a crude attempt to maintain its expansionist grip over Afghanistan--a strategically important country in this region.

President of the United Peoples Party Kazi Hafar Ahmed in a statement yesterday said, "direct interference of the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of Afghanistan concerns peaceloving people of the world and particularly those of the Third World."

The secretary of Bangladesher Shamyabadi Dal (Communist Party) Nagen Sarker in a statement yesterday said, "The naked aggression of the Soviet Union against Afghanistan surfaced its imperialistic designs in the guise of socialism." He called upon all people of the world to protest against the Soviet aggression.

#### NEPA SEEKS DANGER TO PEACE IN AFGHAN SITUATION

OW011556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Kathmandu, January 1 (XINHUA)--The recent developments in Afghanistan are fraught with dangers to peace and stability, said a Nepalese Foreign Ministry spokesman here today. He stated that Nepal opposes foreign intervention wherever it may occur, and holds it as matter of principle and faith that foreign troops be withdrawn forthwith.

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He stressed his government's belief in the inviolability of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states and their rights to determine and chart their own destiny by themselves without foreign interference. In recent years, the spokesman noted, Nepal has been watching the events in Afghanistan with increasing concern. The recent developments, including the large foreign military presence in that country have deeply aggravated concern, he added.

Meanwhile, the local paper RISING NEPAL today said in an editorial that the recent events in Afghanistan have caused concern all over the world. The Soviet moves in Afghanistan might jeopardize the peace of the entire South Asian region. Nepal opposes the intervention of one state in the internal affairs of another, it stressed.

Another paper DAINIK NEPAL pointed out on December 30 that "the developments that are at the moment occurring in Afghanistan are by all means improper, inhuman and in contravention of international law." "Besides, military intervention by any external power in the internal affairs of any country is even more in contravention of international convention and law. Such act should not be committed from any quarter," it added.

#### JI PENGFEI ATTENDS NEPALESE AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

OW281332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 28 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA)--Nepalese Ambassador to China Yadu Nath Khanal and Mrs. Khanal gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the birthday of His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal.

Among the guests were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council; Han Nialong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; leading members of the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, Light Industry and Education, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and responsible government officials of the Chinese capital.

At noon today, Ambassador Khanal gave a reception for foreign diplomats in China in celebration of the birthday of His Majesty King Birendra. This afternoon, Nepalese Consul-General in Lhasa B. Sharma gave a reception for the occasion. Leading members of the Tibet Autonomous Region Ren Rong and Tianbao were among those present.

#### SRI LANKA MAYORS ARRIVE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

OW161856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec--A delegation of mayors from the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka arrived here this evening on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Municipal People's Government of Beijing. The delegation is led by M.B. Sirisena Cooray, mayor of Colombo. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Wang Xiaoyi, vice-mayor of Beijing, and C.R. Dias Desinghe, Sri Lanka ambassador to China.

#### Li Xiannian Meets Delegation

OW200922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met here this morning with the delegation of nine mayors from Sri Lanka. The delegation is led by M.B. Sirisena Cooray, Mayor of Colombo.

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P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S

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WESTERN EUROPE

TEXT

## TURKISH MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH WEST, U.S.-IRAN CRISIS

OW250426 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Ankara, December 24 (XINHUA)--Turkish Foreign Minister Hayreddin Erbakan declared that his country will maintain its close relations with the West. In an interview with journalists here recently, the minister said Turkey would not gain anything by moving away from one side and closer to the other. Turkey would not stay outside the European Economic Community and would eventually reach a decision on full membership, he stressed.

On Iran-U.S. crisis, he said that Turkey would be bound by any Security Council resolution imposing sanctions against Iran if the Iranian authorities refused to free the American hostages. The policy of Turkey on Iranian event would not strain its relations with the Islamic countries, he added.

On his country's relations with Greece, he said that there are many things in common between the two countries. "We have to seek solutions within righteous principles," he added.

On the question of Cyprus, the minister said, the Turkish Cypriots had to live in their own zone in peace and security. The boundaries of this zone were negotiable.

## NEW PORTUGUESE CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT FORMED

OW311658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA)--A new Portuguese government has been formed, leaving military men out of the cabinet for the first time since the downfall of dictatorship in 1974.

Francisco sa Carneiro, chairman of the social democratic party, was appointed new prime minister; Diogo Freitas do Amaral, president of the democratic and social centre as vice-prime minister and foreign minister; Adeline Amaro da Costa (the party of the democratic and social centre) as minister of defence. Francisco sa Carneiro is a 45-year-old lawyer.

Among 15 members of the cabinet are 10 social democrats, four conservatives and one independent.

In a statement, leading social democrat Angelo Correia said that the new government will respect the constitution. The main task facing the government will be economic. But, he added, the new government will not denationalise the enterprises taken over by the state in 1975.

The democratic alliance of the social democratic party, the party of the democratic and social centre, the people's monarchic party and reformists won 128 seats in the 250-seat national assembly in the parliamentary elections on December 2. The alliance won again in the nationwide local elections on December 16. As a result, the alliance was asked by president to form a new government.

According to the Portuguese constitution, new general elections are to be held by the end of 1980.

## JI PENGFEI MEETS OUTGOING SWEDISH AMBASSADOR

OW251643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this afternoon with Swedish Ambassador to China Kaj Bjork who will soon leave for home at the end of his term of office.

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PRC TRADE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD272256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 26 (XINHUA)--The Chinese trade delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie left here for home this evening. The delegation arrived here on December 19 to attend the second meeting of the China-Yugoslavia mixed trade commission. At the meeting, the two sides recalled the situation of trade between the two countries in 1979 and [words indistinct] its prospects for the next year.

B. Ikonc, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, met with the delegation this morning. The host and guests exchanged views on further development of bilateral economic relations.

YUGOSLAVIA'S CROATIA REPUBLIC HAS RECORD OIL PRODUCTION

OW201610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, December 20 (XINHUA)--Oil output in the Croatia Republic, a major oil producer of Yugoslavia, has topped record, according to figures released here. Output in the first 11 months this year has reached 2,955,000 tons, which is above the planned target set by the state. The year's output of the republic is expected to be over three million tons, more than three fourths of Yugoslavia's total oil output.

XINHUA NOTES GDR ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE SLOWDOWN

OW220746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Berlin, December 21 (XINHUA)--Economic growth rate of 4.7 percent for industrial output and 0.5 per cent for net agricultural output value for 1980--the lowest in the five years from 1976--was approved by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic here today.

According to the approved plan for economic development in 1980, national income will rise by 4.8 per cent, a rate higher than that of 1979 but short of the target set in the in the 1976-1980 five year plan.

The budgetary expenditure for 1980 approved by the chamber totals 155,300 million marks, 13 per cent more than that of 1979. Defence spending comes to 9,400 million marks and public security and border defence expenditure 3,680 million marks, 8.4 per cent and six per cent higher than that of 1979 respectively.

Measures will be taken in the coming year to increase the exploitation of the country's own energy resources, economize on the consumption of raw materials and energy, reduce imports and boost exports so as to overcome the present economic difficulties.

The chamber heard a report on the economic development plan from Werner Krolikowski, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph did not appear at the chamber session because of illness.

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KHOMEYNI SAYS IRAN POLITICALLY, ECONOMICALLY AT WAR

OW271449 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, December 27 (XINHUA)--"Now we are at war, a political and economic war," and "it is likely that the military war will also come along," said Iranian leader Khomeyni yesterday, Radio Iran reported last night.

Speaking to the founding members of the Islamic anti-addiction society, he urged Iranians to increase agricultural production. "Foreigners can easily make us surrender by just closing their exports to us if our economy is a dependent one," Khomeyni said. "Now they have threatened us with an economic boycott," he added.

In his view, the Iranian leader stressed, "These noises have no reality, if we give a very weak probability to this, we should be equipped." Economic dependence on the U.S., Khomeyni said, would lead to political and military dependence.

XINHUA CITES QOTBZADEH ON RELATIONS WITH USSR, U.S.

OW300312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0305 GMT 30 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, December 29 (XINHUA)--Iran's statement condemning Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan should not be interpreted to mean that Iran "is taking sides with any blocs or alliances", Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said at a press conference today.

"The Revolutionary Council and this ministry are strongly against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan", he said. But he hoped that the Soviet Union would veto any moves in the U.N. Security Council to impose economic sanctions on Iran over the detention of American hostages.

If "American pressure" on Iran continued and the Security Council voted for sanctions against this country, he said, Iran would not go ahead with the holding of an international panel examination of Iranian complaints against the U.S. but would put the hostages on trial instead.

IRANIAN RELIGIOUS LEADER HITS SOVIET ACTIONS

OW312142 Beijing XINHUA in English 2132 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, December 31 (XINHUA)--Religious leader Ayatollah Hoseyn Ali Montazeri issued a statement here today condemning the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and urging the Soviet leaders to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible. The statement said that "the Soviet Union should adhere to the values that it claims to stand for and should not deal with other nations in a coercive manner."

"While considering the U.S. and Zionism enemy No 1 of humanity and Islam," the statement continued, "we cannot remain silent vis a vis the outrage committed against the political independence of the brotherly nation of Afghanistan, and therefore we fully support the struggle of the oppressed Afghan people to decide their own destiny." In conclusion, the statement called on all Moslem governments and peoples to extend all assistance to their Afghan brothers.

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## AL-AZHAR APPEALS TO ISLAMIC WORLD ON AFGHANISTAN

OW312140 Beijing XINHUA in English 2131 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, December 31 (XINHUA)--The Higher Council of Al-Azhar in Egypt yesterday sent an appeal to the Islamic world calling upon all Moslems and Islamic organizations to back the Moslems of Afghanistan and support them to confront the Soviet invasion of their country, local papers reported today.

Shaykh Fawzi Barakat, secretary general of the council, described the Soviet invasion as intervention in the domestic affairs of an Islamic country and an aggression on Islam and freedom.

## XINHUA REPORTS 'ARAFAT MESSAGE ON PLO ANNIVERSARY

OW010830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beirut, December 31 (XINHUA)--There would be no peace and stability in the Middle East without a solution of the inalienable Palestinian national rights, of an independent state on Palestinian national soil, without peace of the Arab nation and the assertion of its will, said Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization today.

In a message on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the launching of the Palestinian revolution, Yasir 'Arafat reiterated that the Palestinian revolution is not to be subjugated and is free of external domination and direction".

Reviewing victories of the Palestinian revolution in the past year, he said that the revolution had remained steadfast before a fierce war of attrition directed against it in southern Lebanon for seven months.

The Palestinian people in the occupied territories had "confronted the self-rule travesty and the Camp David plot" and they would continue to confront and foil such attempts with their will and determination, he added.

He predicted that the year of 1980 would be a year of changes and called on the Palestinian people to carry on with their struggle.

## RHODESIA CEASE-FIRE GOES INTO EFFECT

OW291953 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA)--A British military spokesman in Rhodesia has declared that the ceasefire in Rhodesia went into force at midnight of December 28 under the London agreement, according to reports from Salisbury today.

The reports said that about 450 soldiers of the Commonwealth ceasefire monitoring force would wait at 24 rendezvous points for the guerrillas of the Patriotic Front and bring them to 16 assembly points around the country. Meanwhile, 200 Commonwealth troops will supervise the Rhodesian Army soldiers who should stay in the vicinity of their bases.

The British military spokesman pointed out forces of the Patriotic Front "have begun to make contact" and "it is a very encouraging start." He added that 1,200 British and Commonwealth monitoring troops were all deployed in the field by today.

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Under the ceasefire agreement, forces of the Patriotic Front and the troops of the Rhodesian authorities began to stop their crossing operation since the reaching of the agreement and began ceasing fire by December 28. In a week since then, all the patriotic forces should concentrate in the rendezvous points. Then, troops of both sides should stop all military operation within a two-month transitional period until the independence of Zimbabwe through general elections.

**WU XUEQIAN, PARTY DELEGATION VISIT BURUNDI****Reception by President**

OW281845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 28 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA)--President of the Republic of Burundi Jean-Baptiste Bagaza yesterday received Wu Xueqian, head of the Chinese Communist Party functionaries' delegation, and had a sincere and friendly conversation with him, according to a report from Bujumbura. Present on the occasion was Chinese Ambassador to Burundi Shi Ziming. The CCP functionaries' delegation arrived in Bujumbura on December 25 to attend the first national congress of the Party of Unity and National Progress of Burundi.

**Attendance at Party Congress**

OW311716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA)--Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza was elected chairman of the Party of Unity and National Progress (UPRONA) of Burundi at the party's first national congress which ended in Bujumbura on December 29, according to reports from the Burundi capital.

The four-day congress declared that the UPRONA will become the guiding force in Burundi and that the Supreme Revolutionary Council, which has been the ruling body since 1976, was dissolved.

President Bagaza told the congress that Burundi will pursue the policy of "positive non-alignment" and support the people's struggle in Palestine, South Africa and West Sahara. The congress unanimously supported the programme advanced by President Bagaza. It nominated Bagaza the party's sole candidate for the coming presidential elections.

The Chinese Communist Party functionaries' delegation headed by Wu Xueqian attended the congress at invitation. On December 28, Wu Xueqian read out a message of greetings to the congress sent by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. The message praised the UPRONA for its efforts to follow a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, and to safeguard national sovereignty and develop national economy.

**NEW TOGOLESE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU**

OW280844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 28 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA)--Bloua Yao Agbo, newly-appointed ambassador of the Republic of Togo to China, this morning presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying was present. Ambassador Agbo arrived in Beijing on December 23.

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TEXT

## SIX NEW LAWS BECOME EFFECTIVE WITH NEW YEAR

OW010730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA)--China put six new laws into effect today. The six laws, adopted on July 1, 1979, at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, are:

The organic law of the local people's congresses and the local people's governments; the electoral law of the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses; the organic law of the people's courts; the organic law of the people's procuratorates; the criminal law; and the law of criminal procedure. These laws were published between July 4 and 7, 1979.

Another law endorsed along with these laws, the law on joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment, took effect upon its publication on July 8, 1979.

About 1,500 laws and regulations were implemented in China between October 1, 1949, when new China was founded, and 1965, the year before the Cultural Revolution began. The total repudiation of these laws and regulations by Lin Biao and the gang of four, however, reduced the country to a state approaching lawlessness. Since the downfall of the gang of four in October 1976, the party and the state have paid great attention to improving the socialist legal system and consolidating the judicial organizations.

The six laws were worked out on the basis of the laws and regulations previously in force after wide discussion among jurists, judicial workers and ordinary citizens. The criminal law had been revised 33 times before the Cultural Revolution and was again revised six more times to produce the present final version. The other laws also were discussed repeatedly.

After the new laws were made public, a national conference was held on their implementation by the Ministry of Public Security, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Supreme People's Court. Measures have been taken to train judicial workers and to consolidate and perfect judicial organizations, as well as to promote popular education on the legal system, to pave the way for enforcing the laws.

## Court President's Interview

OW021310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA)--Extensive ideological and organizational preparations have been made by the people's courts and other departments for enforcing China's new criminal and procedural laws, Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, said in an interview with XINHUA. The two laws, endorsed last July at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, came into effect on January 1 this year.

Jiang Hua said: "The enforcement of the two laws will help consolidate and promote the excellent situation of unity and stability and to ensure smooth progress of the country's four modernizations." Referring to the ideological preparations, he said: "Through forums, training classes and symposia on laws and in-service training organized by the people's courts, leading cadres and judicial personnel at all levels have acquainted themselves with these two laws and other laws and decrees.

"With the help of other departments, the people's courts have carried out extensive education on the legal system by way of open trial, radio broadcast, lecture, wall newspaper and literature and art.

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"This has helped the people to understand the laws and see the reason that they must abide by them and use them to fight against criminals." Jiang Hua noted that the crime rate had dropped remarkably and social order greatly improved in many parts of the country, which he attributed to the nationwide efforts to promote the law.

"In line with the principle of democratic centralism, the people's courts have set up judicial committees to sum up experience and discuss cases of great importance and difficult cases," he said. "In this way, collective wisdom can be brought to full play and cases given fair judgements." Over the past few months, the people's courts have been reinforced with new personnel who have both high political consciousness and professional skills, Jiang Hua said. The number of judicial officers in the Supreme People's Court had more than doubled and would further increase later this year, he said. People's assessors had been or would be elected at local people's congresses to help jurists with their work, Jiang Hua added.

He also made the following points:

--A number of economic divisions have been set up under the Supreme People's Court and higher and intermediate courts in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Preparations are under way for setting up economic divisions under remaining higher and intermediate courts.

--The Supreme People's Court is preparing to set up a special court to ensure orderly progress in rail transport, aviation and navigation. Similar special-purpose courts will be set up around the country.

--Lawyers' associations and legal advisory offices have been set up in many Chinese cities, and more will be established soon. A set of regulations for lawyers is being drafted.

--Over the past three years since the fall of the gang of four, people's courts all over China have reviewed a million cases left over from the Cultural Revolution and have corrected 160,000 cases in which people were falsely charged or wrongly sentenced. The work will continue till every case is cleared up.

--From now on, all of China's judicial institutions must conduct open trials in strict accordance with the regulations specified by the law of criminal procedure. The Supreme People's Court has worked out regulations on running open trials.

#### LOCAL CONGRESS ELECTIONS REACH HALFWAY POINT

OW271351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA). --The direct election by the voters of deputies to local people's congresses has been completed in 30 counties and city districts throughout China. Polling is still going on in another 30 counties and will be conducted in all other areas of China next year. This is the first time that deputies to county and city district people's congresses are being directly elected by the voters. Previously only deputies to people's congresses of communes and towns were directly elected.

Polls are being held in the 60 counties and city districts ahead of the main election so that polling officers can gain experience. The newly elected county people's congresses have met and elected their Standing Committees and the new people's governments and county heads to replace the revolutionary committees and their chairman.

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During the current elections local authorities have organized election committees, explained the significance of the new voting procedures to the voters, created electoral districts and set up polling stations. The voters nominated their own candidates, who must number at least 50 per cent more than the seats available, and cast secret ballots.

Some localities introduced their own polling arrangements, suited to local conditions, while following the basic procedures laid down in the electoral law. In Datong, a coal-producing city in Shanxi Province, the candidates made campaign speeches and their past records were made known to the voters. The city's northern district produced 29 candidates, 17 of whom were elected.

Big turnouts were reported in all counties and city districts. Over 90 per cent of the voters went to the polling stations in Tongxiang County, Zhejiang Province, and Beishen County, Liaoning Province. Ninety-six of the 118 people older than 60 in a village in Shouguang County, Shandong Province, cast their votes at the polling station.

#### DENG YINGCHAO URGES INCREASED CONTACTS WITH TAIWAN

OW021218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, has expressed full confidence that Taiwan will be reunified with the rest of China. At a reception held here yesterday by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Deng Yingchao called for more contacts with people from all walks of life on Taiwan. She said people are welcome to come from Taiwan for tours, visiting relatives and friends, and on sports and academic exchanges. All Beijing papers today carry excerpts from Deng Yingchao's speech.

"It is a common aspiration of the people of all nationalities, compatriots in Taiwan included, to return Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland, and it is also an irresistible historical trend," she said.

"We firmly oppose the schemes of 'one China, one Taiwan' and 'independent Taiwan' in all forms. We reiterate here that the major policy declared in 'the message to the compatriots in Taiwan' (a message from the N.P.C. Standing Committee published January 1, 1979) is our government's firm and unshakable policy decision which will be earnestly implemented. It is not an expedient measure, nor a so-called 'offensive by united front'. It takes the cardinal principles of the Chinese nation and the fundamental interests of the entire motherland as the starting point. It respects the reality of Taiwan and takes the interests and the future of the entire people and the authorities on Taiwan into full consideration."

Deng Yingchao said she hopes that the authorities in Taiwan would size up the situation, break down their doubts, set the interests of the state and the nation above everything else and go with the historical trend toward reunification, and she expressed optimism that patriotic people in Taiwan will contribute to the realization of reunification.

"The opening of postal, aviation and navigation services and commercial contacts," Deng Yingchao continued, "would benefit both Taiwan and the mainland. We can begin with postal services through which compatriots living in the two parts of the motherland can write to each other and increase mutual understanding, breaking with the separation of the past 30 years. We hope that the authorities on Taiwan will change their attitude and respond positively to our proposal."

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**INDIVIDUALS SEND NEW YEAR GIFTS FROM PRC TO TAIWAN**

OWO30830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Fuzhou, January 3 (XINHUA)--New Year gifts attached to balloons or floats were sent across the straits to Taiwan and to Penghu, Jirmen (Quemoy) and Mazu (Matsu) Islands on the first day of the 1980s by soldiers and civilians living along the coast of Fujian Province, to say happy New Year to their compatriots.

Gifts include New Year's cards, wines and cigarettes, Fujian noodles, rice flour, preserved ginkgo, arts and crafts, Yunnan Baiyao, a special medicinal powder for treating haemorrhage, wounds and bruises, and Chinese medicinal herbs.

**TAIWAN LEAGUE HOLDS BEIJING TEA PARTY**

OWO21546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA)--More than 50 prominent figures from Taiwan province looked forward today to the return of Taiwan and the reunification of the country in the 1980's. They pledged continued efforts for China's modernization in the coming year at a New Year party given by the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League here this afternoon.

Cao Xiao, chairman of the council of the league's general office, extended New Year greetings from people of Taiwan origin now on the mainland to their compatriots in Taiwan, old and young, men and women. He called on all Taiwan compatriots, both on the mainland and in Taiwan province, to advance shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for reunification with the motherland at an early date.

Lin Liyun, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice-chairman of the national women's federation, said that the return of Taiwan to the motherland was a historical trend that no force could prevent. She expressed confidence that the people of Taiwan Province who were imbued with the tradition of patriotism would close their unity with the people on the mainland in the New Year and surmount every difficulty to contribute even more to this end. Dwelling on the recent Gaoxiong incident, Lin Liyun said that if the Taiwan authorities continued to rely on suppression their efforts would backfire on them.

Other speakers at the party also expressed their concern over the recent suppression of a rally in Gaoxiong. Chen Wenbin, member of the National Committee of the C. P. P. C. C. and council member of the general office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: "I'm from Gaoxiong, and I know the people there have a time-honored tradition of patriotism." He demanded that the Taiwan authorities immediately stop their persecution of the people and release all the arrested persons.

Lin Guoxiang and Chen Jun, scholars of Taiwan origin who returned from the U.S.A and Japan recently to settle in China, expressed the hope that scientific and technical personnel from Taiwan would dispel any misgivings and return to the mainland to join its modernization efforts. Also speaking at the party were Chen Yisong, member of the N. P. C. Standing Committee; Su Xin, executive council member of the general office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; Cai Zimin, executive council member of the league and N. P. C. deputy; Wu Ketai, member of the C. P. P. C. C. National Committee; Chen Bingji, council member of the league and the Standing Committee member of the C. P. P. C. C. Beijing Municipal Committee; and Chen Musen, N. P. C. deputy. Leading members of the united front work department of the C. P. C. Central Committee and the C. P. P. C. C. National Committee attended.



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## VICE PREMIERS ATTEND CLOSING OF MODEL WORKERS' FORUM

OW021923 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA)--Three vice-premiers and a vice-minister joined the national model workers at a forum today which wound up their seven-day meeting in the capital. The 340 national model workers and representatives of 351 national advanced units came to Beijing recently to receive their commendations at the meeting.

These model workers and advanced units were selected from the fields of agriculture, finance and trade, scientific research, education and medical work throughout the country. They pledged today to contribute afresh to China's modernization in the 1980's.

Vice-Premiers Fang Yi, Chen Muhua, Yao Yilin and Zhang Pinghua, vice-minister in charge of the state agricultural commission, attended the forum. Speakers today included Gao Lingxi, vice-president of the Dalian Engineering College. He said he was optimistic about the situation in scientific research and education in the decade ahead despite the many difficulties faced. He considered the training of personnel of key importance and expressed his determination to devote all his energies to it. Professor Qian specializes in engineering mechanics. He received an award for his achievements in this field at the national science conference of 1978.

Professor Lu Jiaxi, director of the institute of substance structure under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said he would go ahead with his research in artificial nitrogen fixation in the 1980's. The professor has scored initial success in this new subject on the basis of his efforts over the past few years. As a native of Taiwan province, Professor Lu said he hoped that scientists in Taiwan would visit the mainland for academic exchanges. He also expressed his wish to return home to see his relatives and friends and exchange views with people there on the reunification of the country.

Ge Yuqi, a model peasant from the Huaxi Brigade, Jiangsu Province, predicted that members of his brigade would reach an average cash income of 500 yuan per person in 1980 by developing farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries simultaneously. The Huaxi Brigade, which cultivates 56 hectares of land and supports a population of 1,093 is a nationally known advanced unit. Its per-hectare grain yield reached more than 16.5 tons last year.

Addressing the forum, Vice-Premier Fang Yi pointed out that the modernization of agriculture, industry and national defence depended on the modernization of science and technology. He hoped that during the coming decade scientific research would flourish and large numbers of scientific personnel would be trained. A variety of measures should be taken to discover, train and promote such personnel, he said. The scars left by the gang of four would surely be healed in the 1980's, he added.

Vice-Premier Chen Muhua gave a detailed analysis of the importance that each couple should in future have only one child. She called for improving the medical and health services so as to insure enough labor power for the modernization programme.

Vice-Premier Yao Yilin urged efforts to fulfill and even exceed the targets set in the economic plan for 1980.

Vice-Minister Zhang Pinghua noted that China has reaped excellent harvests in 1978 and 1979. He issued a call for even greater results in the first year of the 1980's.

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## MEMORIAL MEETING HELD FOR MA MINGFANG, WANG WEIZHOU

OW311754 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1730 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 29 December--A memorial meeting for Comrades Ma Mingfang and Wang Weizhou was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries on [date indistinct].

Comrade Ma Mingfang was a member of the 8th CCPCC and the third secretary of the CCPCC's former northeast bureau. Due to protracted persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," he died with a grievance on 13 August 1974 at the age of 79.

Comrade Wang Weizhou was a member of the 8th CCPCC and a permanent member of the CCPCC's former Control Committee. He died on 10 January 1970 at the age of 83 as a result of cruel persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Wreaths were sent by the CCPCC, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the CPPCC National Committee, the CCPCC Military Commission; the CCPCC Discipline Inspection Commission; the CCPCC General Office; the CCPCC Organization Department; the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and municipal people's government; the Liaoning, Sichuan and Shaanxi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; and the Mizhi and Xuanhan county CCP and revolutionary committees.

Wreaths were also sent by Comrades Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Wang Dongxing, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Deng Yingchao, Liu Bocheng, Wu De, Zhang Tingfa, Chen Xilian, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Nie Rongzhen, Xu Xiangqian, Peng Zhen, Seypidin, Li Jiangquan, Liao Chengzhi, Xiao Jingguang, Bo Yibo, Yao Yilin, Su Yu, Song Renqiong, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Li Weiham, Jiang Hua, Huang Guoqing, Hu Qiaomu, Xiao Hua, Zhang Aiping, Li Da, Wang Ping, Xi Zhongxun, Rong Zhongyi and Ma Wenrui.

Attending the memorial meeting were more than 800 people, including Comrades Li Xiannian, Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Wu De, Zhang Tingfa, Chen Xilian, Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen, Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, Wang Shoudao, Yang Jingren and Huang Huoqing, as well as leading comrades of the concerned departments of the CCPCC and state organs and friends of Comrades Ma Mingfang and Wang Weizhou.

Comrade Xu Xiangqian presided over the memorial meeting. Comrade Yao Yilin delivered a memorial speech for Comrade Ma Mingfang and Comrade Wang Heshou delivered a memorial speech for Comrade Wang Weizhou.

Comrade Yao Yilin said in his memorial speech: Comrade Ma Mingfang was an outstanding member of the CCP, our party's tried and staunch proletarian fighter and one of the founders and major leaders of the revolutionary base in North Shaanxi during the Red Army period. A native of Mizhi County in Shaanxi, he joined the CCP and participated in revolutionary work in 1925. While studying at the Suide normal school, he secretly took part in the underground work led by our party.

During the revolutionary period he was assigned by the party to work among soliders of the 2d Army of the Xian National Revolutionary Army. After he arrived in North Shaanxi in 1927, he successively served as district party committee secretary, county party committee secretary, acting secretary of the North Shaanxi Special District, chairman of the North Shaanxi Provincial Soviet Government and secretary of the North Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee.

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While in North Shaanxi, Comrade Ma Mingfang upheld the party's correct line represented by Comrade Mao Zedong, and together with Liu Zhidan and other comrades, developed the peasant movement in North Shaanxi, thereby founding and consolidating the revolutionary base in North Shaanxi. He was placed under house arrest by reactionary warlord Sheng Shicai in 1941 when he was returning home from a study trip to the Soviet Union by way of Xinjiang, and was again arrested and imprisoned in 1943. While in prison, he participated in and led the party's work and faithfully and indomitably waged a heroic struggle against the enemy, thus demonstrating the lofty integrity of a Communist Party member.

After the publication of the 1945 "10 October" agreement and after negotiations and complaints made many times by Comrade Zhou Enlai, the Kuomintang was forced to release Ma Mingfang and other comrades and let them return to Yanan in June 1946. In Yanan, he received a warm welcome and congratulations from the party Central Committee, as well as Chairman Mao and Commander in Chief Zhu. At the Seventh National CCP Congress, he was elected an alternate member of the party Central Committee and appointed deputy secretary of the CPPCC northwest bureau.

After liberation, he successively served as secretary of the Shaanxi provincial party committee, governor of the Shaanxi Provincial Government, third secretary of the northwest bureau, vice chairman of the northwest administrative committee, deputy commissar of the northwest military region, deputy director of the CCPCC organization department, deputy secretary general of the CCPCC, finance and trade minister and third secretary of the northeast bureau. He was elected as a member of the party Central Committee at the eighth National Party Congress and member of the NPC Standing Committee at the first and second NPC's.

While working with the Shaanxi provincial party committee, the northwest bureau, central organs or in northeast China, Comrade Ma Mingfang always correctly implemented the party's principles and policy and persistently called for accelerating China's socialist construction and rapidly building China into a modern and powerful country.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, Comrade Ma Mingfang stuck to a clear-cut stand. When Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that adviser framed Premier Zhou in order to usurp party and state power and vainly attempted to brand as traitors those revolutionary cadres who were jailed in the Xinjiang Prison by reactionary warlord Sheng Shicai, he remained loyal and unyielding, waged a tenacious struggle and fought to his last breath to safeguard the party's interests. In his 50 years of protracted revolutionary struggle, Comrade Ma Mingfang made important contributions to the Chinese people's liberation as well as to socialist revolution and construction. His passing has deprived our party of a veteran fighter and is a great loss to the party.

Comrade Wang Heshou said in his mourning speech: Comrade Wang Waihou was born in Xuanhan County, Sichuan, in 1887. He plunged into the Chinese people's great liberation cause when he was young and took part in the revolution in 1911. In 1920, he joined the Shanghai branch of the Korean Communist Party and then went to the Soviet Union to study. After his return, he joined the "Chixinshe" [red heart club] organized by Wu Yuzhang and other comrades to propagate communism. He joined the CCP in 1927 and then engaged in prolonged armed revolutionary struggle under the party leadership. From 1927 to 1932, he organized the local masses in East Sichuan and persistently waged guerrilla war. He successively served as the director of the military affairs department of the East Sichuan special committee, deputy commander and concurrently front commander of the East Sichuan guerrilla column, commander of the East Sichuan guerrilla column and executive member of the Liangda central county party committee.

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After 1933, he successively took the posts of commander of the 33d Red Army, director of the military commission's 4th bureau, deputy commander and then commander and concurrently political commissar of the 185th Brigade, deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee, member of the CPPCC northwest bureau, deputy commander of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia-Shanxi-Suiyuan joint defense army, deputy commander of the advanced troops for liberating Chengdu, Standing Committee member of the CCPCC southwest bureau, vice chairman of the southwest military and political committee, vice chairman of the southwest administrative committee, chairman of the southwest people's committee and concurrently president of the southwest nationality college.

He was elected alternate member of the Central Party Committee at the seventh National CCP Congress, and member of the Central Party Committee and Standing Committee member of the Central Control Committee at the eighth National CCP Congress. He was also elected as a Standing Committee member of the first, second and third NPC's.

Comrade Wang Weizhou was an outstanding member of the CCP. In the new democratic revolution and in socialist revolution and construction, as well as in the struggle against class enemies both at home and abroad, he remained loyal to the party, the people and the great revolutionary cause of the proletariat, firmly implemented the party's line, principles and policy, waged valiant struggle and was dauntless. He was frank, open and aboveboard, observed party discipline and state laws and ordinances in an exemplary manner, always paid attention to the interests of the party and people and tirelessly waged struggle against all acts running counter to party interests.

When the mass revolution failed, he launched a guerrilla war in East Sichuan, thus paving the way for swift expansion of the 4th Front Army which had entered Sichuan. In the struggle against Zhang Guotao, he acted calmly, orderly and steadily and decisively stuck to principles, stand and correct attitude. In the hard days of the Long March, the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the liberation war, he continued carrying forward the party's fine revolutionary traditions, closely associated himself with the masses, protected the masses' interests, showed concern for the masses' sufferings, remained modest, prudent and easily accessible, worked hard, led a plain life, set himself up as a good example and shared weal and woe with the fighters and masses, thus enjoying the love and esteem of the broad masses of people, fighters and cadres.

Chairman Mao highly evaluated his achievements in pioneering a great cause under difficult conditions in East Gansu and personally wrote an inscription to him, reading "loyal and devoted to the cause of the party and state." After nationwide liberation, Comrade Wang Weizhou made important and marked contributions toward building the southwest region, continuously developing and consolidating the party's united front work policy and strengthening the party's supervisory work. During the Great Cultural Revolution, faced with the false charges leveled against him and persecution by Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that adviser, Comrade Wang Weizhou always remained loyal and unyielding and waged a tenacious struggle. He studied Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings in a consistent and arduous manner, acted diligently and carefully and dedicated his whole life to the party's cause. Comrade Wang Weizhou's life was one of revolution and struggle. His passing is a great loss to the party.

BEIJING, CHANGCHUN COMMEMORATE STALIN'S CENTENNIAL

OW211027 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] According to WEN HUI BAO, today marks the centennial birth of the great Marxist: Stalin. To commemorate Stalin, learn from him and study his thought, the China society to study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and the Beijing Society of Scientific Socialism yesterday jointly held a forum in Beijing to commemorate the centennial of Stalin's birth. More than 400 people attended the forum.

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A forum to discuss Stalin's Philosophy Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Science, the Jilin Provincial Institute of Social Science and other units in Changchun Municipality from 16 to 20 December. More than 30 theses were received. They will be published as "selected theses on Stalin's philosophical thought" by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Chinese Academy of Social Science.

#### PLA HOLDS CULTURAL WORK CONFERENCE 15-28 DECEMBER

OW011305 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Dec--The PLA General Political Department recently called an all-army cultural work conference, which pointed out the following important task for cultural work in the army: Under the new historical conditions, cultural work in the army should keep abreast of the shifting emphasis in army work as a whole for realizing modernization and revolutionization. It should serve the purpose of bringing about and defending the four modernizations of the country and of improving the army's combat capability.

Wei Guoqing, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and director of the PLA General Political Department, made an important speech at the conference. Also present were Deputy Directors of the PLA General Political Department Liang Biye, Huang Yukun and Zhu Yunqian. The conference was held for the purpose of continuously implementing the spirit of the 1978 all-army political work meeting and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the opening ceremony of the fourth national congress of writers and artists. Participating comrades emancipated their minds, spoke without any inhibitions and closely combined their discussion with the reality of army cultural work. They have thus further understood the principles and tasks of cultural work in the army during the new era.

Comrades attending the conference looked back on the long revolutionary war years during which cultural work was always a component part of our army's political work. Stressing the PLA's glorious tradition of developing cultural work in connection with the central tasks and combat missions of the troops, they unanimously pointed out that this glorious tradition must be carried forward in our army cultural work under the new historical conditions. A pillar of the country's dictatorship of the proletariat, the PLA is a builder and defender of the four modernizations. To improve its combat capability is the main point of all army work and also is the primary purpose of cultural work in the army.

It was pointed out at the conference that in order to enable army cultural work to serve the purpose of improving the combat capability of the troops, it is necessary to do a still better job in discussing the criterion of truth and to continue to emancipate the mind. We must liberate ourselves not only from the mental shackles imposed on literary and artistic ideas and creations by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," but also from the confinement of idealism and metaphysics as well as from the ideological prejudice of the exploiting classes so that there will be a new break-through in the content and form of our cultural work.

We must continue to adhere to the orientation pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong that our literature and art should serve the broad masses of the people and, first of all, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. We should persevere in the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." It is necessary to advocate that army writers and artists should primarily (but not solely) deal with military subjects and vigorously raise the level of literary and artistic creations with military themes.

The conference was held from 15 to 28 December and was attended by leading cadres of PLA units in charge of cultural work and responsible comrades of the units directly under the PLA General Political Department.



## Wei Guoqing Addresses Conference

OWO21003 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1509 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec--Comrade Wei Guoqing, director of the PLO General Political Department, recently emphatically pointed out: Cultural work has always been an important indispensable part of our army's political work. In the new historical period and the struggle to speed up the modernization of our army, it is all the more necessary for us to give full play to the strong points of cultural work in order to make a due contribution in enhancing the revolutionary consciousness of the commanders and fighters; arousing their patriotic spirit and revolutionary heroism; fostering noble sentiments and a fine style of work among them; improving their physical condition; raising their scientific and cultural level; and in strengthening the unity of the officers and men and the army and people. Cultural work can and does help the army improve its combat capability. Comrade Wei Guoqing made these remarks at an all-army conference on cultural work.

Comrade Wei Guoqing said: Our country has entered the new period of socialist modernization as well as a new period in which it is building itself into a modern revolutionary army. On the one hand, our army should actively participate in and defend the four modernizations, and on the other hand, it should do a good job in modernizing itself. Its tasks are very arduous. The whole army, officers and men alike, and people in all trades and professions should achieve further unity in thought and deed and effectively shift the emphasis of our army's work to modernization and revolutionization. In the new period, political work should be carried out to consolidate the party's line, principles and policies in the army and to ensure that its combat capabilities and revolutionary consciousness are raised. Political work was the lifeline of our army in the past, and is still its lifeline under the new historical conditions. Let there be no room for doubt that political work continues to be the lifeline of our army. The cultural work in our army has always been an important, indispensable part of its political work. In the new historical period, we should attach greater importance to and use this "powerful weapon for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy" and bring its fighting role into full play. All cultural workers in the army should adapt their thinking to the changed conditions as soon as possible and carry out their work according to the requirements of the new period.

Comrade Wei Guoqing dealt in five aspects with the question of how to carry out cultural work well in the army under the new conditions.

1. The army's cultural work should be carried out according to actual conditions.

Comrade Wei Guoqing said: In keeping abreast of the new conditions and new requirements, the army in its cultural work should conscientiously implement the principles of "emancipating the mind, starting up the machinery, seeking truth from facts, and uniting and looking forward" laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We should free ourselves from the mental shackles imposed on us by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and follow the correct ideological line. Proceeding from the army's actual conditions and seeking truth from facts, we should study problems and solve them. We can certainly develop the army's cultural work and go on creating and advancing provided we adhere to the dialectical-materialist ideological line of proceeding from reality in doing everything, seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice, vigorously creating conditions, earnestly solving practical problems and giving full play to the intelligence and wisdom of large numbers of cultural workers.

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In his speech at a meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out: "In the final analysis, the purpose of emancipating the mind is to unite the whole party and the whole nation in bringing about the four modernizations in a planned, realistic and systematic way." In emancipating their minds, the cultural workers in the army must have a clear understanding of this purpose. Only when they clearly understand the purpose of emancipating the mind can they mobilize all positive factors and contribute to and defend the four modernizations more effectively.

Comrade Wei Guoqing said: In emancipating their minds, the army's cultural workers should pay attention to actual conditions. Our army is an armed group carrying out the revolutionary political tasks of defending the motherland and the four modernizations. It must maintain a high degree of stability and consolidation, must be highly organized and disciplined and must maintain high morale and fighting will. In other words, it must have a strong combat capability. These are the reality and special characteristics of the army. It is wrong to deny the army's special characteristics. All of its tasks, including its cultural work, must be carried out according to this reality and with a view to consolidating the improving its combat capabilities. If cultural workers in the army were to speak about ideologically emancipating the mind in isolation from this reality, they would run counter to the fundamental interests of the people. In that case, they would not only be unable to achieve the purpose of emancipating the mind, but would lead cultural work in the army onto a wrong path.

In emancipating our minds, we should take a clear-cut stand and justly and forcefully uphold the four fundamental principles. We must never place emancipation of the mind in opposition to the four fundamental principles and must oppose the trend of doubting and rejecting the four fundamental principles under the smokescreen of emancipating the mind. Our struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was one over whether to uphold or do away with the four fundamental principles. In eliminating the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we should criticize their distortion and undermining of the four fundamental principles. The four fundamental principles are against both the "left" and the right. Upholding the four fundamental principles and emancipating the mind are beneficial to the people and the four modernizations. In this way, cultural work will develop in the socialist orientation. No one can emancipate his mind by violating or opposing the four fundamental principles. It will only result in ideological retrogression against the law of historical development, which is harmful to the people, to the four modernizations and to the sound development of cultural work. Cultural workers in the army should uphold the above viewpoints and prepare public opinion through their work for publicizing and defending the four fundamental principles.

## 2. Literature and art should contribute to realizing the four modernizations.

Comrade Wei Guoqing said: Realizing the four modernizations represents the fundamental interests of the people throughout the country and is a political matter of the utmost importance. All our tasks must be carried out with this central task in mind and must serve its needs. Literary and art work must also be resolutely carried out with this central task in mind and in the interest of the central task and must contribute to its fulfillment. This will be a concrete practice of the party spirit of proletarian literature and art under the new historical conditions. Through their creative work, literary and art workers in the army should nourish the minds of PLA commanders and fighters and people to educate, inspire and encourage the latter to work with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations and to concentrate on them. We should use literature and art as a weapon to wage a protracted, effective struggle against all ideas and habits that are harmful to the four modernizations. Our writers and artists should seriously consider the social effects of their works no matter what forms they use to create their literary and art works and no matter what themes they create their works on. In other words, their literature and art must be beneficial, and not harmful, to realizing the four modernizations.

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Comrade Wei Guoqing said: It is essential to have a political situation of stability and unity in order to realize the four modernizations. The whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country should make concerted efforts to maintain the political situation of stability and unity. A consolidated and strong army is an important factor for the stability and unity of the whole country. Our army should take the lead in achieving and maintaining stability and unity. Literary and art workers in the army should be activists in promoting stability and unity. There are some people in society who practice anarchism, ultraindividualism and capitalist liberalization under the smokescreen of "democracy" and "freedom." By so doing, they have undermined both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom and both unity of will and personal peace of mind. We must resolutely resist and oppose this erroneous trend. Otherwise, the morale of the people and the army will be sapped and it will be difficult to maintain the situation of stability and unity and to achieve the four modernizations. Literary and art workers should take the responsibility for maintaining and promoting stability and unity.

Our army's literary and art workers must particularly bear in mind that the army is a pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a great wall defending the socialist motherland the four modernizations. We should be prepared for danger in times of peace. We must have a powerful people's army to safeguard the four modernizations. A writer or an artist who is serious about his duty to the country's socialist modernization is one who loves this people's army. Comrade Zhou Enlai expressed the hope at the first national congress of writers and artists that literary and art workers would never forget to portray the great people's army in a great era. I believe that our literary and art workers will live up to Comrade Zhou Enlai's expectations. Literary and art workers should treasure the honor of this army like they do their own eyes, help the troops raise their consciousness, develop their achievements, overcome their shortcomings, increase their fighting will and maintain and carry forward the fine tradition of the army cherishing the people and the people cherishing the army. "The army and the people are united as one." This is an extremely valuable revolutionary custom formed through the protracted and extremely difficult revolutionary war in our country. It is a great force to vanquish the enemy and overcome all difficulties, as has been proven by historical facts. In the great struggle to accomplish and safeguard the four modernizations, we must carry forward this custom, treasure it, cultivate it and develop it. History has also proven that making the army appear ugly, fomenting feelings of estrangement, sapping the army's morale and weakening its fighting will are against the people's interests and wishes. Army literary and art workers must make positive contributions to consolidating and strengthening the army, enhancing army-civilian unity and raising the army's fighting capacity.

3. It is necessary to implement the "double hundred" principle in the light of actual conditions in the army.

Comrade Wei Guoqing said: We must continue to adhere to the orientation put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong that literature and art are to serve the broadest sections of the people--and in the first place to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers--and we must adhere to the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and letting a hundred schools of thought contend. Literature and art in the army must follow the party's "double hundred" principle and at the same time be linked with actual conditions in the army. Only by being linked with the actual conditions in the army will it be possible for this correct principle of the party to be implemented better in the army. To make creative literature and art prosper more quickly, we encourage giving full play to the literary and art workers' originality to develop artistic creations covering different subject matters, forms and styles. But, generally speaking, literary and art creations in the army should mainly deal with military subjects, concentrating on reflecting actual life in the army's modernization and the revolutionary war. This is the duty of army writers and artists.

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When we say mainly dealing with military subjects, of course we do not mean dealing solely with military subjects. We emphasize writing on military subjects in order to inspire the patriotism and revolutionary heroism of our entire nation. This is necessary for the army, for the people and for wars against aggression in the future. It is an important part of preparedness against war. Military subjects also cover a vast field, and the subject matters, forms and styles also should be varied and colorful. Army literature and art should be characteristic of the army. This is what is expected not just by the vast numbers of commanders and fighters, but in fact by the masses of the people as well. If we write well, we satisfy the needs not only of several million troops, but also of more than 100 million militiamen and even greater numbers of the masses. If the flowers of army literature and art should lose their own character, it would be an irreparable loss for forming a situation of a hundred flowers blossoming in literature and art throughout the country. Creative literature and art on military subjects should become a cluster of tall and dazzlingly beautiful flowers in the garden of a hundred flowers of socialist literature and art.

Comrade Wei Guoqing said: Creative literature and art in the army can and should create all kinds of typical characters based on real life, but the great emphasis should be on portraying the images of revolutionary heroes with their revolutionary ideals, spirit of self-sacrifice, patriotism, revolutionary heroism, pioneering spirit and militant style in the great struggle to accomplish the four modernizations. Our army and our cause need millions of revolutionary heroes who are utterly devoted and who will fight without regard to personal safety. Literary and art workers have the duty to produce good examples to educate and inspire the vast numbers of commanders and fighters, train socialist new people and train vanguards for accomplishing and safeguarding the four modernizations.

In the new period of marching toward the four modernizations, the new struggle in life, new people and new ideas, new things and new problems are all beckoning to the literary and art workers. Now we want to particularly stress that literary and art workers should experience life at its source. To experience life at its source is not only for the purpose of gathering materials for writing, but as Comrade Mao Zedong said, the literary and art workers "must change and remold their thinking and their feelings." In order to educate the people, writers and artists must themselves be educated first. They must assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, learn from the masses' rich practice and consciously remold their world outlook. Only by experiencing life at its source can they profoundly recognize and understand life, reflect the nature of life and push life forward.

4. It is necessary to turn our faces to the companies and enliven the army's cultural life.

Comrade Wei Guoqing said: The army's cultural work must be geared to the needs of the companies and serve the soldiers. Whether or not the cultural life at the companies and the grassroots level is lively and rich is a mirror in which to examine whether the army's cultural work as a whole is well done and thorough. To be full of vigor and vitality, doughty as a dragon and lively as a tiger, the companies cannot be without a rich and colorful cultural life. This has a great bearing on inspiring morale, enhancing unity, consolidating the army and fulfilling tasks. It is necessary to pay attention to guiding the companies' cultural activities and organize and develop mass literary and art discussion activities. It is necessary to launch struggles to promote what is proletarian and liquidate what is bourgeois in the ideological sphere. It is necessary to make the cultural life at the companies and the grassroots level very lively, rich and sound so that the cadres and fighters can be amused and educated at the same time and have peace of mind and high morale. This kind of cultural life, maintained on a constant basis, will exert an imperceptible influence on the cadres and fighters and produce good results in training them into socialist new people and in consolidating and raising the army's fighting capacity.



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5. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the army's cultural work.

Comrade Wei Guoqing said: Party committees and political organs at all levels should strengthen and improve their leadership over cultural work to meet the requirements of the new situation. We call on them to have the courage to lead and also be good at leading. They must firmly and unswervingly implement the party's line, principles and policies, take a clear-cut stand in upholding the four basic principles, constantly repel interference from the "left" and the right and guarantee that cultural work will advance along the correct path. They must exercise leadership in light of the characteristics of cultural work and the laws of literature and art. They must create a democratic atmosphere so that people will have the courage to speak out and air different views. They must not wield a big stick, seize on people's mistakes and put labels on people. They must not be afraid of taking responsibility, refusing to either nod or shake their heads, lacking the courage to judge between right and wrong and to say what should be said. After fully listening to the masses' opinions and carefully thinking them over, they should sum up the opinions that should be summed up and make the decisions that should be made. They should persist in what is proven to be correct through practice and correct what is proven to be wrong and draw lessons from experience. Of course, the literary and art workers should also modestly listen to other people's opinions, including the opinions of the masses and the leadership.

Comrade Wei Guoqing said: Army literary and art workers must consciously follow the party's leadership and wage resolute struggles against all erroneous tendencies to harm and weaken the party's leadership. Under the party's leadership, they must take the interests of the whole into consideration; have the cardinal principles in mind; and further strengthen unity among the literary art workers, between those who lead and those who are led, and among all circles. Unite and look ahead, work hard and march forward.

JIEFANGJUN BAO STRESSES ARMY-GOVERNMENT, ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY

OW301347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Report on JIEFANGJUN BAO 26 December editorial: "Carry forward the tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Dec--The editorial emphatically points out: In the new period when our country is marching toward the four modernizations, it is of especially great significance to strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. Our masses of cadres and fighters must firmly establish an overall point of view in their minds, subordinate everything else to the overall situation of the four modernizations and of stability and unity, and safeguard the strong unity between the army and the local governments and the masses of the people as they would protect their own eyes.

The editorial says: Practice in long revolutionary struggles has enabled us to deeply understand that to fulfill its tasks, the army cannot be without the support and help of the local governments and the masses of the people. Today, along our long coastal and border defense lines, it is impossible to form a wall of steel to defend the motherland without more extensive and close cooperation between the army and the people. In a modern war against aggression, without the all-out support of the whole country and whole people, we cannot possibly shoulder the heavy burden of fighting and win the war. Without the modernization of the country's industry, agriculture and science and technology, it is also impossible to push forward the modernization of the army in peacetime.

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Under such new historical conditions, we must consciously adapt to the new situation and new characteristics, carry forward the fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and maintain the flesh-and-blood relationship that existed between our army and the local governments and the masses of the people during the war years when they were as dear to each other as members of a family.

The editorial points out: Modestly learning from the advanced thinking and absorbing the advanced experience of the localities is an important working method to accelerate the building of the army. By developing activities to learn from the localities, showing respect to local party, government and mass organizations, forging close ties between the army and the government and increasing mutual understanding, we certainly will bring about a new situation of closer unity between the army and the people.

The editorial says: Seriously examining how policies and discipline are being carried out by the units is an important measure for doing a good job in supporting the government and cherishing the people and for strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. In handling problems between the army and the government and between the army and the people, it is first necessary for the principal leading cadres of a regiment or higher units to appear in person, widely ask for opinions from local party and government organizations and the masses of the people and listen to criticisms and, second, based on the principle of uniting as one, to look forward to carrying out the four modernizations, to taking the interests of the whole into consideration and to being strict with ourselves. During the Great Cultural Revolution, our army was ordered to take part in the "three supports and two militaries" work, which then played an important role in stabilizing the overall situation. Now it is necessary to make positive efforts to properly handle the questions left over from the "three supports and two militaries."

The editorial says: In supporting the government and cherishing the people, it is necessary for all units, through education, to encourage the masses of cadres and fighters to take Comrade Lei Feng as the example and develop activities to perform good deeds for the people on a still more extensive scale. It is necessary to have the flower of the Lei Feng spirit blossom in every army camp in the east, west, south and north; universally foster the people's army's good tradition of cherishing the people; strictly enforce the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention; always think of the people and always do things for the people. In a manner suited to local conditions, all units should actively take part in and support local socialist construction. Cadres and fighters soon to be demobilized, retired or transferred to civilian work should show understanding and sympathy for the difficulties of local authorities, firmly obey job assignments, familiarize themselves with the new work on different jobs, work diligently, take the lead in productive work and make further contributions.

"If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?"

The JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial expresses the strong belief that remarkable achievements will surely be made in carrying forward the tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and in strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people in 1980, thus giving a tremendous impetus to our army's revolutionization and modernization and providing a reliable guarantee for our army to fulfill the task of safeguarding the motherland and the four modernizations.

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## VICE PREMIER KANG SHIEN ADDRESSES CPPCC FORUM ON ECONOMY

OW020910 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1405 GMT 28 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 28 December--At the forum convened by the CPPCC National Committee for members of various parties, factions and nonparty personages, Vice Premier Kang Shien said that through implementation of the "eight-character principle" of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, our country has made new achievements in developing the national economy and improving the livelihood of the people this year. Following the recent job evaluation, promotion and regional readjustment of wages for 40 percent of the staff and workers in cities and towns, the average per capita income of the nation's workers and staff has increased to around 700 yuan from last year's 662 yuan, excluding the monthly living allowance of 5 yuan per person; and the per capita income of peasants acquired from collectives has increased to about 80 yuan from last year's 74 yuan. During the first 10 months of this year, our country provided jobs for over 6 million people. Our policy is to improve the people's living standards while guaranteeing continuous production growth; that is, to raise their living standards on the basis of developing production.

The forum, called by the CPPCC National Committee in its auditorium from 25 to 28 December, was specially dedicated to discussing the present situation in our country's industry and transport. Ulanhu, vice chairman of CPPCC National Committee, presided over the forum, during which Kang Shien, vice premier of the State Council, delivered a report on the status of our country's industry and transport in 1979 and on economic construction in 1980.

Vice Premier Kang Shien said that the two documents by the CCP Central Committee on accelerating agricultural development have aroused the production enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants and have brought about good agricultural harvests this year. It is apparent that a prosperous countryside with happy peasants is starting to develop throughout the country, and certain production targets of the industrial and transport departments have been satisfactorily fulfilled. He said that the current national economic readjustment is different from that of 1962, because it has not been accomplished by simply closing down or suspending production by certain enterprises, but by converting, merging and closing down or halting the production of certain unrealistically established factories. Not only has this readjustment not resulted in a reduction of staff and workers, but, on the contrary, the number of workers and staff has risen as result of expanded employment. During the current economic readjustment, attention has also been directed to accelerating the development of light, textile and handicraft industries and also to readjusting the purchasing and marketing policy, so that the planned regulation can be integrated with market regulation and so that enterprises can market their products after fulfilling the state's procurement quota, thus expanding the market for their products as well as the enterprises' decision making authority.

Vice Premier Kang said: This year, the State Council has authorized over 2,000 enterprises to have greater rights to make their own decisions on an experimental basis and the experimental results show that these enterprises have increased their production and profits, heightened the level of management and boosted the production enthusiasm of staff and workers. In a word, production, the benefits reaped by enterprises, their staff and workers and the state's revenue have all increased.

When dealing with the question of whether the nature of socialist planned economy will be affected by giving enterprises more rights to make their own decisions and allowing them to market their products after fulfilling state quotas, Vice Premier Kang Shien gave a negative answer.

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Vice Premier Kang said that the productive means of our country are either state-owned or collectively-owned, that enterprises are only allowed to market products after they have fulfilled the state procurement quotas, and that the exchanges of such products are mainly conducted among state-owned enterprises and between the state-owned and the collectively-owned enterprises. Therefore, this policy will not affect the nature of a socialist planned economy and will also help improve the management of enterprises, stimulate the enthusiasm of enterprises, their staff and workers and increase the income of the state, the collectives and the staff and workers.

After introducing the 1980's economic construction tasks, Vice Premier Kang said that, to accomplish these tasks, the departments concerned under the State Council are now drawing up plans, relevant policies and measures for the national economic readjustment.

Vice Premier Kang Shien's report was warmly acclaimed by those in attendance. Hu Juewen, Hu Yuzhi, Chen Cisheng, Hu Zhiyang, Ju Xuefan, Qian Changzhao and Xu Dixin took the floor. Zhou Shiguan presented a written speech. They all expressed their joy that the CCP Central Committee, after the smashing of the "gang of four," had reinstated the fine tradition advocated by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai of consulting with and listening to the opinions of members of various party and nonparty personages regarding major issues of the country's internal and external policies. They were also excited by the achievements in this year's national economic construction and they expressed satisfaction with the work done by the government. They maintained that the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy is positive and correct and they pledged that they will work wholeheartedly for the four modernizations of the motherland.

They maintained that, due to protracted interference and ravages by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," there are still many difficulties and problems existing in our national economic construction, but as long as the whole nation, under the CCP leadership, will unite as one and work in one heart and one mind to resolutely maintain and develop the stable and united political situation, carry out hard struggle, build the country through industriousness and thrift and fully utilize our abundant resources and many other favorable conditions, the magnificent goal of building a powerful modern socialist nation can definitely be realized.

In their speeches, they also offered many opinions and proposals regarding the readjustment and development of the national economy.

#### ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT YIELDS PRELIMINARY RESULTS

OW302129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 27 December--Following the implementation of the "eight-character principle" of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy by our country this year, work regarding the readjustment of our national economy has been gradually carried out with preliminary results.

#### The Agricultural Foundation Has Been Strengthened

The Party Central Committee released two documents this year on questions of agricultural development in efforts to implement the rural economic policies laid down by the party. Meanwhile, the state has also adopted measures to strengthen various aspects of agriculture, the foundation of the national economy.



First of all, the purchase prices for 18 farm and sideline products, including grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, pigs, poultry and eggs, were increased by a large margin. Following the price rise, the average purchasing prices for the major farm and sideline products showed an increase of nearly 25 percent over 1978. The state has paid even higher prices for the portions of products purchased in excess of the state procurement plan. The government reduced or did not levy agricultural taxes for some rural communes and production brigades that have low incomes and industrial taxes for some enterprises run by the communes and production brigades. This means a rise in income of more than 9 billion yuan for the rural communes and brigades and the masses of peasants in this year. In addition, investment in agriculture this year has increased to 14 percent of the total state investment as compared to 10.7 percent in 1978.

Inspired by these measures taken by the party Central Committee and the State Council, the broad masses of peasants jubilantly devoted themselves to developing and selling farm and side-line products to the state. As a result, a sharp increase has been registered in the procurement of farm and side-line products throughout the country this year and tremendous improvements have also been made in the supply of farm and side-line products in all urban, industrial and mining areas.

#### The Development of Light and Textile Industries Has Been Accelerated

In order to readjust the proportions between heavy industry and light industry, the state has provided "extra help" [kai xiao zao 7030 1420 3501] to the light and textile industries this year by giving them priority in fuel supply, power and raw materials and supporting them financially. The state allocated much more for technical expenses to upgrade the light and textile industries this year than last year. The proportion of investment in light and textile industries under the capital construction investment plan has been increased. There was also an increase in bank loans for the light and textile industries. Aside from allocating a certain amount of foreign exchange to the light and textile industries for buying raw materials from foreign countries, the state has also organized the heavy industrial and military industrial departments to manufacture light industrial products.

Thanks to these measures, light industry has been developed at a much faster pace in the latter half of this year. According to statistics, in the last 5 months between July and November, the light and textile industries reported a 15-percent growth in gross output value over the same 1978 period, while heavy industry had a 10.1-percent increase. Owing to the increase of light and textile industrial products, brisk buying and selling is reported in all markets.

#### Capital Construction Front Is Being Curtailed

Aimless proposals of construction projects, overextension of the capital construction front and poor investment results represent a problem that has never been properly solved by our country in the past. In 1979, the state grasped this problem as an important task of readjusting the national economy. The state has decided to cancel and postpone the projects for which necessary conditions are lacking or which are not urgently needed by the state. Of the 561 large and medium-sized projects that were considered for cancellation and postponement early this year, some 330 projects have been canceled and postponed after joint efforts were made by various aspects. Thanks to efforts to curtail the capital construction front, certain amounts of funds, manpower and materials have been made available to speed up the construction of some key projects and urgently needed projects.

#### A Number of Unrealistically Established Factories Have Been Converted, Merged, Closed or Suspended

There are more than 350,000 industrial enterprises in China. The fuel, energy and raw materials they needed used to exceed the amount that could possibly be supplied.

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Some of the plants in particular turned out inferior, expensive or unpopular products or, because of duplication in production, produced more than demand called for. Various localities have converted, closed or suspended the production of those unrealistically established factories and other plants which consumed large amounts of energy and were run at a deficit for a long time. According to incomplete statistics, the total number of factories handled in this way exceeds 2,000.

#### The Livelihood of Workers And Staff Has Been Improved

This year, while improving the living standard of peasants, the state has also made the great decision to improve the livelihood in cities and towns:

First, providing jobs for those seeking jobs by opening all avenues of employment for job seekers in the cities and towns. Over 6 million people had been given jobs by the end of October.

Second, by raising the wages of workers and staff. During the first 9 months of this year, total income (including wages, bonuses, allowances, welfare payments and so forth) of the workers and staff in the cities and towns throughout the country increased 15.8 percent over the corresponding period last year. Since November the state has also promoted 40 percent of the workers and staff and readjusted some wage differentials according to region. As employment has risen, the total income earned by workers and staff of state-owned enterprises this year is expected to be 4.8 billion yuan higher than last year and the total income earned by workers and staff of collectively-owned enterprises will exceed 1 billion yuan.

Third, by building workers' dormitories. The state's outlay for urban residential housing construction this year was 83.7 percent more than last year and the new urban housing which is scheduled to be completed by the end of the year is expected to cover a total floor space of 40 million square meters, surpassing last year by 28.5 percent. As seen from the construction progress in various localities, housing construction to be completed this year will definitely surpass last year.

#### Arduous Tasks Ahead

After a year's work, the relationship among China's agriculture, light industry and heavy industry has been improved and the proportion between accumulation and consumption has been readjusted. But generally speaking, the task of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy has just begun and the tasks of tackling the issue of serious maladjustment of the national economy will still be arduous. This calls for further implementation of the "eight-character principle" and for still greater efforts.

#### VICE PREMIER WANG ZHEN COMPETES IN BEIJING BRIDGE CONTEST

OW032019 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 29 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpt] A bridge contest for veteran comrades in celebration of the 1980 New Year's Day was held at the Beijing Stadium on the evening of 29 December. Over 40 old bridge players from the State Council, the NPC Standing Committee, the National CPPCC Committee and scientific and technical, education, mass media, health work and PLA circles in Beijing took part in the contest sponsored by the China Bridge Association and the "New Sports" journal. Vice Premier Wang Zhen of the State Council and Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme of the NPC Standing Committee competed technique and skill with other contestants. Standing Committee Member Du Yuming of the National CPPCC Committee and his wife (Cao Qiuqing), who are good bridge players, won outstanding scores at the contest. Minister Wang Meng and Vice Ministers Rong Gaotang and Xu Tiansheng of the State Commission on Physical Culture and Sports watched the contest.

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# NEW SOLID FUEL ROCKET PROPELLANT DEVELOPED

SK310405 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] Since the National Science Conference, the Changchun Applied Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has achieved fruitful results in an additional 35 research projects, making fresh contributions to the program of the four modernizations. It has conducted research in polymer chemistry and physics, physical chemistry, inorganic chemistry and analytical chemistry and has made new breakthroughs in all of these fields.

With regard to high-energy fuels, the institute has successfully made three new binders and propellants, which have passed the tests conducted by the pertinent departments at ministerial level and directly under the State Council. This research achievement provides new, solid rocket propellants for the missile industry of our country [wei wo guo dao dan gong ye ti gong xin xing gu ti huo jian tui jin ji]. The new propellants can be used for both tactical rockets and strategic missiles with quality up to advanced world standard [ji ke yojg yu zhan shu huo jian you ke yong yu zhan lue dao dan qi xing neng yi da dao le duo ji xian jin shu ping].

In the research for special-purpose polymers, the institute's work in the study of fluoro-polymers has not only made available special materials urgently needed by the sophisticated national defense industry but also resulted in new theoretical findings. This has been properly appraised by the State Council department concerned and an application for invention reward has been filed. Accomplishments made in the radiation polymerization and cross-linking of acrylamide have provided a new water sealant and a (?fracturing liquid) [ya lie ye] for oilfields and initial results have been obtained in applying them on an experimental basis. Success in making several heat-resistant polymers has spurred on the development of the polyethylene industry and filled the urgent needs of the sophisticated national defense industry.

With regard to research in rare earths, the institute has worked out a new one-step process for extracting yttrium oxide of high purity--an accomplishment which reaches the advanced level. It has also devised a unique Chinese [words indistinct] solvent extraction process for isolating thorium from the rare earth mineral obtained in Baotou. Tests conducted by the departments concerned show that this process can be put into application, thus opening a path for the multi-purpose exploitation of the Baotou mineral resources. Meanwhile, good results have been achieved in using a rare earth catalyst to substitute for platinum in the oxidation of ammonia to make nitric acid on a pilot-plant scale in Huinan County. Other accomplishments include a rare earth luminous material for laser equipment, a rare earth far infrared radiation material and a far infrared radiation device. The latter device can be used in the tunnel-type paint dryer at automobile shops, reducing as much as one-third of the energy requirement. It has passed the tests and has been put to use.

Remarkable breakthroughs have also been made in the research on other new materials and technological processes. For example, in the study of corrosion-resistant steels for use in the seas, the institute has discovered two steel compositions which give good steel properties and which are durable especially in China's natural environments. This has opened a new path for making steels for shipbuilding in our country.

With respect to energy research, laboratory success has been scored in the research of cadmium sulfide solar cells. The quality of such cells made by the institute is close to the advanced world level, filling a gap in China's research work.

In addition to the above, considerable creative accomplishments have been made in basic theoretical research.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
EAST REGION

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ANHUI HOLDS FIFTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

Opening Session

OW291145 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The second session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress ceremoniously opened on the morning of 25 December at the (Jianghuai) theater in Hefei. Attending the session were 952 people's deputies from all fronts of the province. The members who attended the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee and leading comrades of the provincial people's high court, the provincial people's procuratorate and the various departments under the provincial revolutionary committee were present at the session as observers.

At 0830 hours, Gu Zhouxin, executive chairman of the session and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, declared the session open. The other executive chairmen were Wan Li, (Zhang Jingfu), Zhao Shouyi, Li Shinong, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, Huang Yan, Hu Kaiming, (Yang Chenggong), Zhang Zuoyin, (Cheng Jietang), Liu Rulin and Ying Yiquan (female).

After the national anthem, Comrade Gu Zhouxin delivered an opening speech. He said: The tasks of the session are to listen to and deliberate the report on the work of the Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee delivered by Comrade Wan Li, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, examine and approve the report on the implementation of the 1979 national economic plan and the arrangements for the 1980 national economic plan as well as the report on the implementation of the 1978 provincial final statement of accounts and the 1979 provincial financial budget and on the draft 1980 provincial financial budget; and deliberate the work report of the provincial people's high court and the provincial people's procuratorate. Based on the resolution of the second session of the fifth NPC on the revision of the constitution of the People's Republic of China and the law governing the organization of local people's congresses and local governments at all levels, the session will also set up the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress, elect members of the Standing Committee, change the Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee into the Anhui Provincial People's Government, and elect and appoint the governor and vice governors. The session will also elect the president of the Anhui Provincial People's Higher Court, presidents of intermediate people's courts at all levels, the chief procurator of the Anhui Provincial People's Procuratorate and chief procurators of all the branch people's procuratorates.

Entrusted by the provincial revolutionary committee, Wan Li, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a report on the work of the Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Comrade Wan Li said: "Fellow deputies and comrades, the second session of the fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress is opening today. Entrusted by the provincial revolutionary committee, I shall now deliver a work report for your deliberation."

Comrade Wan Li's report was divided into three parts. The first part was entitled: "The Two Years of United Struggle and Triumphant Advance"; the second part: "Proceeding from Anhui Province's Reality and Fighting Well the First Battle of the Four Modernizations"; and the third part: "Strengthening the Building of Government Organs at All Levels and Insuring the Success of the Four Modernizations."



A host of facts were cited in the first part of the report to explain that since the convocation of the first session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress, the people throughout the province, led by the party Central Committee and the State Council, have held high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, waged a united struggle, brought order out of chaos and scored marked achievements in all fields and that the situation in the province has undergone a drastic change.

After reviewing the work done by our province over the past 2 years, Chairman Wan Lin pointed out: In order to insure the success of the socialist modernization program, we must resolutely maintain the political situation characterized by stability and unity; place the development of production before everything; emancipate the mind and persist in seeking truth from facts; and do everything in accordance with the objective laws.

The second part of the report emphatically pointed out: All localities, departments and units throughout the province must focus their work on the four modernizations, strive to suit the needs of the four modernizations, closely associate their work with the four modernizations, conscientiously serve the four modernizations and resolutely subject their work to the four modernizations. The most fundamental criterion for assessing right and wrong in all future work will be whether the work is beneficial or harmful to the realization of the four modernizations. The broad masses of cadres and people throughout the province must exert all their efforts, concentrate their attention, be wholly absorbed, seize the right time to plunge into this great construction undertaking and march forward bravely toward the splendid goal.

To fight well the first battle of the four modernizations, serious attention should be paid to the following 12 kinds of work:

- 1) Concentrate efforts to push agriculture forward; 2) vigorously develop light and textile industries; 3) accelerate the development of the building material industry; 4) relevantly develop fuel and electric power industries; 5) effectively strengthen the communications and transportation industry; 6) conscientiously consolidate the existing enterprises, tap their potential, renovate and transform them in a big way; 7) actively and steadily reform the economic management system, starting with the expansion of the enterprises' right of self-decision; 8) strengthen finance and trade work so as to meet the needs of the new situation which resulted from economic readjustment; 9) actively develop scientific, cultural and educational undertakings; 10) open all avenues and further do a good job in settling unemployed youth; 11) strengthen urban building and improve the well-being of staff and workers; 12) further do a good job in planned parenthood work and put population growth under effective control.

The third part of the report pointed out that strengthening the building of government organs at all levels, so as to allow the superstructure to better serve the economic base and enable state workers to become genuine public servants of the people, is one of our fundamental responsibilities. It is also a pressing demand put forward under the new situation. The local government at all levels in our province, to be successively constituted in accordance with the law governing organization of local government organs, will shoulder the heavy tasks of planning and carrying out economic and cultural construction. Only by striving to strengthen our own development ideologically, organizationally and in our workstyle and only by fashioning government organs at all levels into simplified, militant and efficient offices with excellent workstyle, can we successfully discharge our responsibilities and insure smooth progress of the four modernizations.

In conclusion, Chairman Wan Li said: "Fellow deputies and comrades, we have full confidence in successfully accomplishing the tasks of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving our national economy."

We should rally closely around the party Central Committee, hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism [no mention of Mao Zedong Thought], continuously eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line, bring all positive factors into full play, act with one mind, exert all efforts, fight well the first battle of the four modernizations and make the work of modernizing our own province advance steadily and with big strides!"

#### Economic, Financial Reports

OW020410 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The second session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress held its second plenary meeting on the afternoon of 28 December to hear a report delivered by Guo Tixiang, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, on implementation of the 1979 national economic plan and a draft of the 1980 national economic plan. The plenary meeting also heard a financial statement on 1978, a report on implementation of the 1979 financial budget plan and a draft of the 1980 financial budget plan made by (Zhou Daojiong), director of the provincial financial bureau.

In his report, Vice Chairman Guo pointed out: In 1978, Anhui was hit by the most serious drought in a century, but grain output reached 29.65 million jin, close to the output for a normal year. This year, the output of grain and oil-bearing crops is expected to increase by 8 and 25 percent, respectively, over last year. Forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries and industrial crops, with the exception of cotton, tobacco and tea, have all developed to varying degrees.

In industry, while accelerating the coal, power, transportation, and construction material industries, efforts have also been made to boost the light and textile industries. This year, the gross value of industrial output is expected to be 8 percent higher than last year. In capital construction, as a result of curtailing construction projects, work on major construction projects has been accelerated. Since May, Anhui has readjusted its investment in capital construction, halted or postponed work on 5 large- and medium-size projects and 119 small projects and speeded up work on 58 major construction projects.

Comrade Guo Tixiang continued: The major economic tasks for 1980 are: Continue to follow the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy; deepen the movement to increase production and conserve resources; energetically tap production potentials and renovate and restructure production technology; further diversify production; broaden the financial resources; and strive to further boost the national economy.

He said: Anhui will concentrate its efforts on accelerating agriculture, adopting effective measures to boost the light and textile industries; continuing to step up production of coal, electricity, construction materials and basic raw chemical materials; properly carrying out readjustment within heavy industry; continuing to curtail capital construction projects in order to achieve greater return from investments; stepping up domestic and foreign trade; insuring the market supply in urban and rural areas; actively developing scientific, cultural, educational and health work; and gradually improving the people's livelihood on the basis of developing production.

In delivering the financial statement for 1978, (Zhou Daojiong), director of the provincial financial bureau, said: Anhui's financial revenues in 1978 exceeded the state target by 11.81 percent, setting a new record and basically insuring the capital needed for production, construction and development of various enterprises. He said that the 1979 state target for financial revenues will also be overfulfilled.



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# JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ENDS 30 DECEMBER

OW030238 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The second session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress successfully closed on the afternoon of 30 December after fulfilling all its tasks. The session held its fourth meeting yesterday afternoon, during which resolutions were adopted and elections conducted. The executive chairmen of yesterday's meeting were Chu Jiang, Zhang Zhongliang, Wang Haisu and Wu Yifang.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution on the report on the work of the government made by Chairman Xu Jiatun on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee and approved the report. It unanimously adopted the reports on fulfillment of the province's 1978 and 1979 economic plans, on the province's 1980 and 1981 economic plans, on the final provincial accounts for 1978, on fulfillment of the province's budget for 1979 and on the province's budgetary estimate for 1980. The meeting also unanimously adopted the reports on the work of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court and on the work of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court and on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate.

The fourth meeting of the second session elected by secret ballot the 69-member Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress. Comrade Xu Jiatun was elected chairman of the Standing Committee. Comrades Zhang Zhongliang, Zhong Guochu, Xin Shaobo, Kuang Yaming [0562 0068 2494], He Binghao, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong [6200 0344 2839], Chen Heqin, Yang Hanlin [2799 3352 2651], Ye Xuchao, Liu Shuxun and Liao Yunze were elected vice chairmen of the Standing Committee.

Elected members of the Standing Committee were (the following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Ding Keze, Ding Guangxun, Ma Quanyuan, Wang Xiuying (female), (Wang Weiliang), (Guo Fuding), (Gai Xian), (Shih Shaoxi), Ye Huiying (female), (Ren Zhong), Zhu Xia, Zhu Chuanbao, Zhu Xiangou, (Zeng Shuping), Du Ziwei, (Li Jin), (Li Zhongpei) (female), Li Qingkui, (Yang Zutong) (female), (Wu Xiulun), (He Fuzhen) (female), (Qin Xiaomei) (female), (Zhang Hui), (Zhang Shihming), (Zhang Liqin), (Zhang Yize), Zhang Jiqing (female), (Zhang Jin-Li), (Chen Dong), (Chen Yongkang), (Chen Jiding), Chen Machui, (Chen Fuzhen) (female), (Wu Zhongqi), (Hao Hongzhi), (Luo Qintao), Zhou Aqing, (Shan Yanghua), (Shan Fengfu), (Duan Tongzhong), (Hu Wei), Hou Jingao, (Wu Dingzhong), (Ji Xizhong) (female), (Yuan Jijie) (female), (Xing Huali), Xi Yuanling, (Wang Lixing), (Wang Youkui) (female), (Kang Bi), (Gao Fual), (Cheng Liwen), (Gong Renzhong), (Xi Xia) (female), (Wan Hanqing) and (Yan Xiaomin).

Comrade Hui Yuyu was elected governor of Jiangsu Province. Comrade Zhou Ze, Gong Weizhen, Wang Haisu, Wu Yifang (female), Wang Bingshi, Jin Xun, Liu Lin, Yang Tingbao, Li Zhizhong, Chen Ketian and Hong Peilin [3163 3099 7207] were elected vice governors of the province. Comrade Fang Zhen was elected president of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court.

The meeting elected the presidents of the intermediate people's courts in seven districts of the province. It also elected the chief procurator of the Jiangsu provincial people's procuratorate, which has been reported to the NPC Standing Committee for approval through the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. In addition, the meeting elected the chief procurators of the provincial people's procuratorate's branch in seven districts of the province.

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Following the elections, Chairman Xu Jiatun delivered a closing speech. He said: Speaking frankly, freely and sincerely during the discussions, the deputies attending this session have fully affirmed the province's achievements since the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress, pointed out problems in our work and made a number of very good criticisms and suggestions. We are determined to unite the people throughout the province to strive for the fulfillment of the tasks set by this session.

In the new year, we should further shift the emphasis of our work to economic construction and make still greater achievements in carrying out the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. Construction for the four modernizations is the central task, and this is far more important than any other task. All our work and activities must be carried out with this central task in mind and must serve its needs.

There will continue to be interference, difficulties and obstacles on our road to progress. We must resolutely implement the party central committee's line, principles and policies and advance along the correct path.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: In the new year, we must continue to develop the excellent situation of stability and unity in order to insure the development of economic construction under the normal work order and stable social conditions. In solving problems and handling contradictions, we must take the overall situation into consideration and attach great importance to unity. We must eliminate various factors affecting stability and unity and overcome factional influence.

We should continue to educate people in the four fundamental principles and conscientiously practice democratic centralism. We should promote democracy and at the same time strengthen our sense of organization and discipline and oppose anarchism and ultra-individualism. All comrades, high and low level departments and the army and people should understand and support one another, work together with one heart and go forward hand in hand. We should regard maintaining stability and unity as one of our important guiding principles, keep this principle firmly in mind and implement it in deed. We should say and do whatever is conducive to achieving unity. We should resolutely put an end to any statement or action that is harmful to our unity.

Local governments at various levels must protect the fundamental interests of the people and act in the spirit of being responsible to the people. They should conscientiously accept supervision by the people. All government functionaries must work diligently and conscientiously, be devoted to their duties, honest in performing their duties and serve the people wholeheartedly. Under no circumstances must they be allowed to use public office for private gain or to engage in other evil practices.

In conclusion, Comrade Xu Jiatun said: This session is coming to an end. It will be a great encouragement to the people throughout the province and a big impetus to our work in various fields. We should conscientiously convey, publicize and implement the guidelines of this session. In accordance with these guidelines, we should carry out our work carefully and effectively and mobilize cadres and the masses to go all out and work hard and attentively for the four modernizations.



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## JIANGXI ELECTS LEADERS OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, GOVERNMENT, COURT

OW022106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 30 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Nanchang, 30 Dec--The 2d session of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress has elected and decided on the working personnel in charge of Jiangxi Province. The namelist is as follows: Chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress: Yang Shangkui; vice chairmen: Liu Junxiu, Li Yizhang, Luo Mengwen, Zhang Yuqing [1728 1342 2532], Ye Changgeng [0673 7022 1649], Li Fangyuan [2621 5364 6678], [name indistinct] (female), Gu Jiguang and Xie Xianghuang [6200 6272 2515].

Provincial governor: Bai Dongcai; Deputy provincial Governors: Fu Yutian [0265 7183 3944], Wang [name indistinct], Wang Zhaorong, Li Shizhang, Xu Qin [6079 0530], Zhang Guozhen [1728 0948 7201], Fang Qian [2455 6197] and Liang Kaixuan [2733 0418 6513].

President of the provincial higher people's court: Liu Bin [2692 3453] (female).

## JIANG WEIQING VISITS NANCHANG GARRISON IN JIANGXI PROVINCE

HK030242 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 2 January, Comrade Jiang Weiqing, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, went to the organs of the PLA Nanchang Garrison to comfort the commanders and fighters and review the achievements of the past year and the prospects for 1980.

Comrade Jiang Weiqing emphasized: "1980 is the second year of readjusting the national economy. We must work still harder, go all out, speed up the pace of building the four modernizations, continue to maintain and develop the political situation of stability, unity, liveliness and vigor and win new victories to inscribe on the brilliant first page of the 1980's."

"Comrade Jiang Weiqing expressed the hope that the commanders and fighters of the garrison would seriously study and implement the spirit of the New Year's Day editorial. In the new year they should heighten vigilance, train well, protect the four modernizations, uphold social order, and work together with the public security cadres and policemen to maintain good public order in Nanchang City and to deal hard blows at a handful of lawbreakers and criminals."

## JIEFANG RIBAO COMMENTS ON MAINTAINING SOCIAL ORDER

HK020410 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[JIEFANG RIBAO commentator report: "Consolidate Public Peace and Order"]

[Text] A few days ago, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee again called a cadre meeting to further mobilize and plan for work in strengthening the socialist legal system, consolidating public peace and order and resolutely fighting against criminal activities so that a stable and unified political situation could be maintained and the smooth progress of the four modernizations insured. We can firmly believe that after this meeting, through the common efforts of people in the whole city, the public peace and order of Shanghai Municipality will take on a new look.

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Stability and unity are the premises for achieving the four modernizations. Maintaining good public order is the prerequisite for stability and unity. Since this year, the municipal party committee has paid close attention to the problem of public peace and order. A "circular" issued on 6 March by the municipal public security bureau brought about a good effect on maintaining public, production, work and traffic order while enjoying the wide support of the broad masses. During September and October, the municipal party committee conducted several investigations and drew up plans for the problem of consolidating public peace. Within the scope of the whole city, it carried out propaganda and educational activities on socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. Relying on the broad masses, it launched a campaign to crack down on active criminals, ferret out "gangs and bands" and clear up serious cases. It also concentrated forces to strike relentless blows at offenders who had committed serious crimes such as murder, robbery, rape and hooliganism which had most seriously threatened and endangered the life of the masses. Through more than a month of fighting, this battle to clear up cases against important offenders has already scored crucial successes. In November, the number of important criminal cases throughout the city was down by 47 percent compared to that of October. In early December, there were no rape cases while gangfights, knife attacks and robberies had greatly diminished. Public order and peace in places like stations, wharfs, parks, commercial downtown areas and other places where various people congregate had obviously improved. Practice has proven that as long as party committees at various levels pay close attention and various sides make concerted efforts to sufficiently mobilize and resolutely rely on the masses and strike relentless blows at serious offenders, public peace and order can be completely consolidated.

Nevertheless, we cannot rest content with our marked successes. We should see that the unhealthy tendencies to jeopardize public security and endanger people's safety have not been completely checked. To insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations, it is imperative for us to summarize experiences, affirm achievements and implement various measures on the basis of our previous work in further grasping the work of consolidating public peace and order. At the moment, we must especially rely on the law as a weapon to concentrate forces to continue to grasp active criminals, ferret out "gangs and bands," clear up serious cases and resolutely strike at important offenders who are most seriously threatening public peace and order and endangering the life and property of the people by murder, robbery, rape and streetfighting. The bosses and abettors of criminal cliques must be severely punished. We must follow the principle of combining punishment with education and educating the majority while isolating and hitting hard at the minority.

In dealing with different types of offenders, we must carry out the policy of "leniency to confessors, severity to resisters" according to the seriousness of the case. To strike heavy blows at them, we must organize joint defense forces, strengthen and consolidate mass organizations such as public security committees and bring into full play their role in maintaining public peace and order. Only by so doing can we help change the public peace condition of Shanghai municipality within a short period of time.

To thoroughly change the chaotic condition with regard to public peace caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," party committees of all levels, people on all fronts, of all trades and professions and from various units should pay great attention to combining temporary solutions with permanent cures. We must substantially strengthen ideological and educational work for the young, saving those who have gone astray. Some youth who are more deeply affected by the pernicious influence of the "gang of four" have no idea of the legal system at all and are unable to distinguish between observing the law and breaking it. We must conduct propaganda and education with specific objectives in mind and continue to develop the good experience of combining propaganda and education on the legal system with the work of consolidating public peace. [paragraph continues]

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While educating some people to correctly understand the relationship between democracy and the legal system, we must be on guard against those who oppose our strengthening of the socialist legal system and consolidating public peace and accuse us of the "repression of democracy" under the banner of democracy. Strengthening the socialist legal system is not only not "repression of democracy" but is fully safeguarding the people's democratic rights. The criminal law, the law of criminal procedures and other laws, decrees and regulations are weapons for defending proletarian dictatorship, instruments for defending the basis of socialist economy and the legal means for defending the basis of socialist economy and the legal means for defending the people's democratic rights. In this sense, the legal system is the guarantee for democracy. Without the socialist legal system, there can be no socialist democracy. We must enable everyone to have an understanding that among the people in a socialist society, every citizen enjoys democratic rights while having the commitment not to impede and infringe on the democratic rights of other people or to encroach upon the public order of society. To attain this goal, we must continue to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," eliminate the pernicious influence of anarchism and out-and-out egoism and strengthen propaganda and education on the socialist legal system so that everyone will study the law, understand it and abide by it and so that the idea of the legal system will be planted in their minds.

At the moment, it is an urgent hope of the broad masses to do a good job in the national economy and achieve the four modernizations as soon as possible. Therefore, they all desire stability and detest disorder. What they want are stability and unity and what they hate are sabotage and troublemaking. We firmly believe that under the correct leadership of the party central committee, as long as we firmly rely on the strength of the broad masses of people, strengthen the socialist legal system and consolidate public peace and order as important events in the period of national economic readjustment, persist in our effort to carry out work with one mind according to the principles, policies and measures decided by the nationwide conference on urban security, we will be able to swiftly do a good job of consolidating public peace and order, consolidating the political situation of stability and unity and insuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

#### SHANGHAI REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE ENTERTAINS FOREIGN GUESTS

OW030322 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Dec 79 OW

[Summary] On the afternoon of 28 December the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee's Foreign Affairs Office invited the Japanese and Polish consul generals and their wives in Shanghai, (Gen-ni-shu), an American friend and expert in Shanghai, experts of 15 countries working in Shanghai, other foreign friends and personages of departments concerned, more than 350 people, to a get-together to celebrate the first New Year of the 1980's.

"Li Chuwen, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, greeted the foreign guests in Shanghai. He said: [begin recording] During the outgoing year, our friends here have given us great assistance in our country's four modernizations. On behalf of Mr Zhao Xingzhi, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and in the name of myself and my colleagues, I want to extend our heartfelt thanks to the foreign friends who are here now. [applause] [end recording]

"Li continued: Many of the world's commentators and observers are speculating that the 1980's will be a turbulent era. But we Chinese people--and I believe our friends here, too--are optimists. I believe that the world will advance amidst turbulence. The people of Shanghai, like the people throughout the country, are willing to work hard with friends of all countries for a better future."

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## SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTS PENG CHONG MAYOR

OW011715 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Thanks to the joint efforts of all representatives, the second session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress successfully completed all matters on the agenda and concluded this afternoon. The session called on all people in the municipality to rally more closely under the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in entering the 1980's, to work in full cooperation and with unity of purpose under the leadership of the party central committee and the state council and to strive to promote emancipation of the mind, stability and unity and the realization of the four modernizations and the unification of the motherland. It called on them to work hard to fulfill all the tasks set forth in the report on the work of the government presented at the session and to make still greater contributions to building a powerful modern socialist country.

Over the past 6 days, representatives from all fronts gathered, summed up and examined the work in Shanghai and discussed the four modernizations in the municipality. They turned the meeting into one of solidarity and militancy, of aiming high and going all out and of dedication to the four modernizations. All representatives are in high spirits and have full confidence in the future. They all believe that as a result of the session they have a clearer understanding of the orientation of advance and are more determined to devote themselves to the four modernizations.

During the session, reflecting the municipality's people's trust, all representatives made many constructive suggestions on the work of the government. They presented 550 proposals at the session, showing their great concern for the municipality's work. They thought and worked with one heart and one mind, and the entire session was permeated with a warm and lively atmosphere. Such a touching scene had never been witnessed before.

At this afternoon's session the representatives, gloriously exercising the right entrusted to them by the people, held a number of elections. They elected Yan Youmin as chairman of the Standing Committee of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress; Zhong Min [6945 3046], Zhang Chengzong [1728 2110 1350], Di Jingxiang [3695 2529 5980], Su Buqing, Wang Tao [3769 3447], Liang Guobin [2733 0948 2430], Liu Jingji [0491 7231 1015], Wu Ruolan, Zhou Fucheng and Li Peinan [2621 1014 0589] as vice chairmen; and (Gan Guixi), (Yu Yi), (Fang Yang), (Fang Jin), (Wang Youqi), (Wang Chende), (Deng Peixin), (Mao Beilei), (Kuang Ankun), (Qian Fenzheng), (Liu Qiong), (Liu Xia), (Liu Guangyao), (Sun Jialuo), (Zhou Zhangua), (Zhou Jianer), (Hua Wenyi), (Wang Dingzhen), (Song Qinglu), (Du Xian), (Du Sugu), (Li Xiubao), (Li Suochang), (Li Liangyuan), (Li Jiapi), (Yang Zhijun), (Yang Zhengnan), Zhang Wentao, (Zhang Yuanzhen), (Zhang Huiwen), (Wu Wenqi), (Lu Weidu), (Chen Tarmin), (Fan Jieliang), (Lin Zhanfeng), (Luo Dufeng), (Zhou Huijun), (Hong Ze), (Shi Ping), Jiang Churhua, (Wu Peiran), Zhao Chaogou, (Gao Yang), (Gao Huajie), (Gao Zhixiang), (Xu Jiefang), (Xu Peinan), (Zhang Cheng), (Wang Hao), (Chao Wenyong), (Chao Yanfang), (Han Yanzhen), (Dong Yinchu) and (Pan Yanzhi) as members of the Standing Committee.

The session elected Peng Chong mayor of Shanghai Municipality and Wang Yiping, Han Zheyi, Chen Jinhua, Zhao Xingzhi, Yang Shifa, Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian [3769 7003], Chen Zonglie, Yang Kai, Bei Xianbai and Yang Di [2799 1029] as vice mayors of the municipality. It elected Guan Zizhan [7070 1311 1455] president of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court and (Xu Pinyuan) as president of the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court.

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The session also elected the chief procurator of the Shanghai municipal people's procuratorate and will report its choice to the chief procurator of the supreme people's procuratorate for submission to the standing committee of the NPC for approval. The session also elected the chief procurators of the municipal subprocuratorates.

When the results of these elections were announced at the session, all representatives warmly applauded to celebrate the birth of Shanghai municipality's new leading organs and salute its responsible persons. The whole session was filled with a warm atmosphere of solidarity and militancy.

After the elections, the representatives unanimously approved a resolution on the report on the work of the government. They all approved the report on the work of the government made by Comrade Peng Chong on behalf of the Shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

The representatives unanimously approved resolutions on the reports on the economic plan and the budget and final account of Shanghai municipality, the 1979 economic plan and the report by (Wei Ning), of the municipal planning committee. They unanimously approved the 1978 final account, the 1979 budget and its implementation, and the draft of the proposed 1980 budget and the report by (Wang Weizheng) of the municipal finance bureau. They unanimously approved resolutions on the reports on the work of the municipal people's higher court and of the municipal people's procuratorate as well as on the work reports by the municipal people's higher court and the municipal people's procuratorate. They also unanimously approved the report by the motions committee of the second session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress concerning the examination of motions.

Wang Yiping, permanent chairman of the presidium, presided over the closing ceremony, during which Comrade Yan Youmin spoke to the 1,185 representatives present.

As Comrade Yan Youmin formally announced the victorious conclusion of the second session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress at 6:05 pm, all participants burst into thunderous applause. The session ended amidst the strains of the majestic national anthem.

#### SHANGHAI'S PENG CHONG DISCUSSES YOUTH PROBLEMS

OW311335 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Comrade Peng Chong on 25 December attended a discussion meeting held by the Luanwan district group of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress. He had a cordial talk with the youth representatives. While discussing juvenile crimes, Comrade Peng Chong asked: What are young people most interested in? Zhang Ye, secretary of the CYL committee attached to the Xianshi department store, replied: Young people are keenly interested in learning technical things. In addition, young people also like to have more varied recreational activities in their spare time such as sightseeing tours. Comrade Peng Chong said smiling: Then you should organize a tour to Suzhou! Zhang Ye replied: Because of a lack of funds, the CYL has found it difficult to organize activities. Comrade Peng Chong said: You can solve this kind of problem by organizing people to do voluntary work after working hours and by giving enterprises more rights to make decisions in this regard.

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GUANGDONG ELECTS LEADERS OF CONGRESS, GOVERNMENT, COURT

OWO22016 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, 29 Dec--The second session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress has elected and decided on the working personnel in charge of Guangdong provincial people's congress: Chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress: Li Jianzhen (female); Vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress: Ou Mengjue [0575 1125 6030], Luo Tian, Xue Guangjun, Zhuang Tian [8369 3944], Du Changtian [2629 7022 1132], Zhong Ming, Xiao Junying, Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Xiao Huanhui, Yun Guangying, Wang Zuoyao [3769 0155 1031], Li Xuexian [2621 1331 0341] and Ouyang Shan.

Provincial Governor: Xi Zhongxun; Deputy provincial governors: Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Wang Quanguo, Meng Xiande, Wang Ning, Li Jianan, Huang Jingbo, Fan Xixian, Liang Weilin, Guo Dihuo, Yang Kanghua and Zheng Dingshi.

President of the Guangdong provincial higher people's court: Tang Quangli [3282 0342 4409].

## Standing Committee Meets

HK030327 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[Text] The first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress was held in Guangzhou on 27 December. The meeting studied the "PRC Organic Law on People's Congresses and People's Government at All Levels" and other relevant laws, discussed and decided on the establishment of the organs of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, and decided on the choice of persons for the posts of secretary general and deputy secretary general of the committee.

Li Jianzhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, presided at the meeting. Present were vice chairmen Ou Mengjue, Luo Tian, Xue Guangjun, Zhuang Tian, Zhong Ming, Xiao Junying, Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Xiao Huanhui, Yun Guangying, Wang Zuoyao, Li Xuexian, and Qiyang Shan. More than 50 members of the Standing Committee were present.

Provincial Governor Xi Zhongxun and Vice Governors Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Wang Quanguo, Meng Xiande, Wang Ning, Li Jianan, Huang Jingbo, Liang Weilin, Yang Kanghua and Zeng Dingshi attended as observers.

Comrade Kou Qingtian and Comrade Tang Quangli, president of the provincial higher people's court, also attended as observers.

The meeting got a clear picture of the tasks and duties of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, and decided to appoint Comrade Tan Guiming secretary general and Comrade Mo Fuzhi deputy secretary general of the committee. The meeting discussed the question of setting up the administrative organs of the Standing Committee. Before the end of the meeting, Comrade Li Jianzhen made a speech, saying: We have been elected members of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress. This shows the trust placed in us by the delegates. We hold the commission entrusted to us by the people of the whole province. Our tasks are glorious and also heavy. In accordance with the provisions of the "PRC Organic Law on People's Congresses and People's Government at All Levels," the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress is the permanent organ of that congress, and is the highest power organ when the congress is not in session. We are the people's delegates, and we must always think of the people and do very well in serving them; we must strengthen our contacts with the masses, get to know the people's desires and demands, care for the people's woes, and work very well in fulfilling our duties.

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PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

TEXT

We must supervise the work of the people's government, courts and procuratorates, keep in touch with the people's congress delegates, and accept and listen to the appeals and views of the masses concerning the people's government, courts and procuratorates and their work personnel. We must work selflessly for the public interest, promote good work style and serve the people with boldness and loyalty. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th central committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, and under the supervision and support of the masses, we must strive to fulfill all the tasks assigned us by the people of the province.

#### QIAO XIAOGUANG ATTENDS GUANGXI FILM SOIREE

HK021000 Manning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 31 December 1979, the Guangxi regional people's government held a film soiree in the Manning theater to mark the 1980 New Year.

Some 1,700 people attended the film soiree including Qiao Xiaoguang, Liu Chonggui, Qin Yingji, Huang Rong, Zhao Maoxian, Zhou Guangchun, Xiao Han, Du Yi, (Zhang Shideng) and (Guo Zhifu), responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the region; responsible comrades of all fronts at the regional level; and representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals.

#### DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS ZHENGZHOU NEW YEAR GATHERING

HK021340 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 31 December 1979, some 10,000 army men and people in Zhengzhou municipality held a get-together in the Henan people's theater, provincial workers cultural palace, Henan people's cinema theater, (Zhongzhou) cinema theater, (Zhongyuan) cinema theater and Dongfanghong cinema theater to celebrate the 1980 New Year. They happily talked about the excellent situation since the smashing of the gang of four, resolved to penetratingly implement the spirit of the 3d and 4th plenums of the 11th party Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth NPC, unite as one and do a good job in the four modernizations with one heart and one mind in the coming year. The main get-together took place in the Henan people's theater.

Those attending the get-together were responsible comrades of the Henan provincial CCP Committee, provincial people's congress Standing Committee and provincial people's government, including Duan Junyi, Ma Lijiao, Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Qiao Mingfu, Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Zhang Shude, Yu Yiehuan, Wang Shucheng, Li Baoguang, Wang Bingzhang, Li Fuqiang, Guo Tan, Liu Mingbang, Wang Quanguo, Hao Bingquan, Zhao Wenjie, Ye Renshou, Li Fudu, Shi Ji and Yue Xiaoxia; Liao Shiquan, vice minister of railways; Wang Huayun, vice minister of water conservancy; responsible comrades of the Henan military district and PLA units stationed in Zhengzhou, including Shang Kan, Hu Shangli, (Zhang Ge), (Tian Yanbo), (Mai Shiang), (Zeng Yan), (Yang Dongyi), (Li Shilin), (Wang Shijun), (Li Jie), (Zhao Li), (Sun Gong), (Xu Qian), (Zhou Manqian), Dong Chuanjun, Chen Duan, (Pei Kai), (Liu Yihui), (Cheng Yiping), Cai Ming, (Sun Guansheng), Yang Shuyuan, Peng Hui, Du Hedi, (Yang Guangrong), (Li Zhongshun), (Xiang Yang), Xu Jie, (Liu Jiming), (Lu Bo), (Ding Heqing), (Zhang Hongjun) and (Zhou Zuopeng); provincial CPPCC committee vice chairmen Zhang Baiyuan, Wu Shaokui, Guo Peijin, Dong Minsheng, (Xue Shaoying) and (Zhang Xuan); and responsible comrades of the Zhengzhou municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and Zhengzhou Garrison, including (Xu Xuelong), Niu Wanli, (Zhou Huashan), (Song Jingyi), (Zhang Zhibin), (Chen Hongliang), (Li G Jiang), (Fan Liangui), (Ji Tongxiang), (Zhao Lida), (Guo Tianmu) and (He Yuliang), and representatives of Red Army veterans.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

TEXT

Li Baoguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, presided over the get-together. Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, spoke. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, provincial people's congress Standing Committee and provincial people's government, he extended warm seasonal greetings to all commanders and fighters of the Henan military district and PLA units stationed in the province, all dependents of martyrs and PLA, Red Army veterans, revolutionary disabled soldiers, demobilized soldiers and the 70 million people throughout the province. He demanded that leadership at all levels and all departments support and help PLA units solve problems concerning study and support the efforts of demobilized soldiers to take part in local production and work. They must show concern for the livelihood of disabled soldiers.

Hu Shangli, political commissar of the Henan Military District, spoke, calling for unity between the PLA units and local government and people. He demanded that PLA units respect the party and local government, implement the policies and law of the party and government, and take part in, support and defend socialist modernization. They must make contributions to the four modernizations. At the get-together, films were shown and provincial and municipal literature and art workers gave performances.

#### CHEN PIXIAN ADDRESSES HUBEI CCP COMMITTEE CONFERENCE

HK030841 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 80 HK

[Excerpts] While bidding farewell to the 1970's and greeting the first year of the 1980's with the joy of victory, the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee held a conference of responsible cadres at the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county levels. With reference to the line of the third plenary session of the CCP central committee and the spirit of the Fifth NPC, the conference summed up the work for 1979 and formulated plans for the tasks in 1980.

Members and alternate members of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of and advisors to the Hubei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, responsible people of the Hubei Military District and also responsible comrades of all provincial departments, offices, committees and bureaus, large factories, mines and other enterprises, colleges and universities and state farms attended the conference. Members and alternate members of the CCP Central Committee currently in Wuhan also attended the conference. Comrade Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, spoke on continuing to implement the line of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and fully implementing the principle of readjusting the national economy. Comrade Han Ningfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, conveyed the spirit of the national planning conference.

Comrade Chen Pixian spoke on three major issues at the conference: 1) a review of the work in 1979; 2) the major tasks in 1980; and 3) the issue of strengthening party building. In his review of the work in 1979 Comrade Chen Pixian said: In 1979, Hubei's party committees and governments at all levels and the cadres and masses worked hard and made concerted efforts. They resolutely implemented the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session of the CCP central committee and fully fulfilled and overfulfilled the annual national economic plans. They scored very great achievements in the work in all aspects. There was a comprehensive increase in agricultural production and the income of commune members also made a relatively great increase.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

TEXT

It is estimated that the total income from agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries in Hubei's communes will increase by 20 percent compared with 1978 and that the average income of commune members will increase by about 17 percent compared with 1978. There was a bumper grain harvest, surpassing the highest level in the past. Cotton production increased by 23 percent compared with 1978 and the production of oil-bearing crops surpassed the highest level in the past. There were also increases in varying degrees in the production of other industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries.

On the basis of a continued annual growth of 20 percent in 1977 and 1978, industrial production continued to increase in 1979. The monthly production levels surpassed the best levels at the same periods in the past. It is estimated that Hubei's total value of industrial output will increase by 14.2 percent compared with 1978, that the profits delivered to the state will increase by 7.36 percent compared with 1978 and that the labor productivity of the total labor force will increase by 11.3 percent compared with 1978.

With the development in industry and agriculture, business in the urban and rural markets have thrived and there has been active buying and selling. Procurement for foreign trade and exports have surpassed the best levels in the past and commodity prices in the markets have been basically stable. There have been new development in science and education and new achievements have been scored in culture, public health and physical culture. While developing production, the party and state have adopted a number of measures and improved the living standards of people in the urban and rural areas.

On the major tasks in 1980 Comrade Chen Pixian said: In the new year, we must specifically do a good job in shifting the work focus and continue to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy. We must uphold the principles of developing production first and capital construction later and of tapping potentials first and building new projects later and specifically do a good job in striking an overall balance in the national economic plan. We must fully mobilize the masses, open up new sources of production and make every effort to tap new financial resources.

We must further strengthen the foundation of agriculture and strive for a new comprehensive growth in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. We must further speed up the development of light and textile industries and the production of other consumer products. We must proceed from both increasing production and practicing economy and gradually ease the shortages in fuel, power, communications and transport.

We must further narrow down the capital construction front and concentrate efforts to do well in fighting a war of annihilation. We must further strengthen finance and trade work, improve market supplies, develop foreign trade and do a good job in introducing foreign capital and technology. We must vigorously support the development of the collective economy and work hard to develop science, technology, education, culture, public health, physical culture and urban construction.

To do a good job in readjusting the economy and speed up the realization of the four modernizations, we must obtain a clear picture of the guiding thought: The aim of socialist production is to satisfy the constantly growing material and cultural needs of the whole society. We must develop production in a greater, faster, better and more economical way and gradually improve the people's living standard.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

TEXT

On the issue of strengthening party building Comrade Chen Pixian said: In doing a good job in readjusting the economy and speeding up the four modernizations, the basic issue lies in strengthening party leadership. We must continue to penetratingly criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and resolutely struggle against all tendencies toward weakening and breaking away from party leadership.

We must strengthen party building and change the leadership work style of our party committees at all levels. We must do well in educating cadres and party members, correct all unhealthy tendencies and continuously enhance the party's combat capability and prestige. At the same time, we must seriously select and train successors. Veteran cadres must do a good job in passing on experience, giving assistance and setting examples in training new hands and gradually do well in handing the work over to the next shift.

The party must control the party. We must specifically change the phenomena of substituting the party for the government, mingling the party with the government and weakening the work of the party. The party committees at all levels must free themselves from all administrative affairs, strengthen the ideological and organizational building of the party and specifically do well in improving the party work style. The leadership groups at all levels in Hubei must follow the three criteria for selecting cadres put forward by Comrade Ye Jianying in his national day speech and do a good job in readjusting and making arrangements for the leadership groups at all levels.

Comrade Chen Pixian said: The leading cadres at all levels must still seriously study books by Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong. They must carefully study the documents of the CCP Central Committee and work hard to enhance their theoretical levels. They must carry forward the fine traditions and work style of the party and overcome bureaucracy and personal privileges. They must frequently go deep among the masses and into the practical situations, listen to the voice of the masses and show concern for their sufferings. They must further implement the party's policies and do a good job in handling from start to finish all kinds of problems left over by history.

All party and government organs and departments at the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county levels must streamline their administrative structures and personnel, reduce the number of levels, carry out a scientific division of labor, set up clear and definite responsibilities and enhance work efficiency.

#### BRIEFS

**GUANGDONG AGRICULTURE**--According to statistics of 15 November, 8.5 million mu of late rice have been reaped throughout Guangdong and 6 million mu of over-winter crops including wheat, rape and green manure have been sown. At present, the various areas are further strengthening their leadership over autumn reaping and winter sowing. In cultivating late rice this year, many areas in Guangdong experienced typhoons, cold dew, wind and insect pests, which greatly affected the growth of late rice. With the exception of Huiyang and Meixian prefectures, which were seriously affected by natural disasters, most places will increase their output over last year. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Nov 79 HK]

**HENAN GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--Zhengzhou, 13 Dec--As of 5 December, Henan province had purchased 5.4 billion jin of grain, thus overfulfilling this year's grain procurement plan by 100 million jin. The province reaped an all-round bumper harvest this year, with the total summer grain yield exceeding 20 billion jin. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0115 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
SOUTHWEST REGION

Q 1

TIT

## SICHUAN LEADER STRESSES PROMOTING ECONOMIC WORK

HK240732 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] In his work report to the second session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, Comrade Lu Dadong spoke on implementing the eight-character principle and doing a good job of economic work. He said: The economic structure of Sichuan should be gradually improved through readjustment.

Lu Dadong said: "In restructuring agriculture, we should change the past situation of mainly growing only grain and embark on the path of all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries and comprehensive management of agriculture, industry and commerce." A number of production bases should be set up in a planned way. The province should vigorously develop commune and brigade enterprises. "We must pay attention to linking the commune and brigade enterprises with the interests of the production teams, so that the production teams will receive assistance. We should promote the method of having enterprises jointly run by production teams. All places must organize trial points in running joint agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises with coordinated production, supply and marketing.

"In restructuring industry, we must speed up the development of the light and textile industries and change the service orientation of heavy industry, to insure that the province's favorable conditions of abundant resources, large market and strong ability in (?production) can be brought into full play. The light and textile industries must concentrate on developing the production of silk and leather goods, wine, canned food, paper, and cotton and fiber products. Heavy industry must basically switch from serving agriculture, light industry, the people's daily life, and foreign trade. The material and technical capacity of the province's military industries is relatively strong. They should cooperate with civilian enterprises to produce civilian products marketable at home and abroad, especially high-grade products. We must promote the joint operation of enterprises by different factories, by industry and commerce, and by industry and agriculture. We can make use of the province's resources to carry out economic and technical cooperation with coastal provinces and municipalities concerned.

"The structure of the system of ownership also needs readjustment. Socialist ownership by the whole people and collective ownership are both socialist systems of public ownership and there is no 'base and noble' distinction between them. While grasping enterprises owned by the whole people, the government and economic management departments at all levels must devote great effort to consolidating and developing collective ownership enterprises. They must seriously implement the relevant policies and help the collective enterprises solve problems of production, supply and marketing. In setting up enterprises in the future, the urban areas must place emphasis on supporting and developing collective ownership enterprises of all types."

Lu Dadong pointed out: "In restructuring the economic management system, we must first liven up the enterprises and expand their self-management rights. The orientation for restructuring them is to switch from being under control from above to taking charge of their own affairs. We must expand the rights of the enterprises in the aspects of manpower, finance and material and production, supply and marketing. It is necessary to have a clear picture of economic responsibilities and directly link the quality of management with the economic interests of the enterprises and the workers, in order to achieve still greater economic results and increase the income of the state, the collective and the individual and also insure that the income of the state increases the most."

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TEXT

Lu Dadong said: "The number of trial-point industrial enterprises in the province will be increased to 300 in 1980. In addition, four factories will be chosen to trial-implement, under the guidance of the state plans, independent management, market regulation, and responsibility for surplus or deficit in meeting state tax quotas. Some 100 commercial enterprises will be operating as trial points in expanding self-management rights. We will also trial-implement the methods of independent accounting, responsibility for profit or loss, and paying their own taxes in 50 state retail shops and goods centers. The capital construction, material supply and other departments must also organize trial points in accordance with their actual situation. Agricultural, forestry, scientific research, cultural, medical and other enterprises and units must also gradually switch from being under control from above to taking charge of their own affairs.

"Another important aspect of restructuring the economic management system is to combine planning regulation with market regulation. Under the premise of insuring the fulfillment of the state plans, all enterprises must meet the needs of the markets, do well in linking production and marketing, improve their management style and liven up their work. In deciding on plans in future, the leading organs at all levels must be from bottom to top, combine top and bottom and gradually succeed in deciding on plans and organizing production according to contracts."

Comrade Lu Dadong said in his report: "We must mainly rely on policies and on science in developing agriculture. We must continue to implement the spirit of the two central documents on agriculture, persistently follow the principle of giving the peasants a breathing space, and carry out the draft trial regulations of the provincial CCP committee's views on implementing the rural economic policies to enable the production teams to gradually become rich, and other documents. We must lay stress on solving the problem of respecting the production teams' right of self-determination."

He said: "The production teams should decide on their own affairs themselves. The government and departments in charge of agriculture at all levels should guide the production teams to develop production and promote their economy mainly by implementing the party's principles and policies, strengthening ideological and political work, applying economic measures and methods, conducting investigation and study, and citing typical examples."

Lu Dadong said: "We must attach importance to the employment of modern science and technology in agriculture and lay stress on scientific cultivation, stock-breeding, and management. Revolving around the demand of stable and high yields, we must better grasp and apply natural laws, rationally reform the cultivation system, and persistently apply practical measures for increasing production. While insuring increased production of grain and industrial crops, the counties, communes and brigades should gradually readjust their cropping arrangements in light of local conditions and insure that agricultural production develops along the orientation of zoning and specialization."

## BRIEFS

**YUNNAN EMPLOYMENT**--By October 1979, 100,000 persons who were waiting for employment had found jobs throughout Yunnan. The Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a forum on developing the collective economy and finding jobs for the unemployed. Most of the unemployed have found jobs in collective and neighborhood enterprises. The rest are in units owned by the whole people. Some 50,000 are young people who have returned to or remained in the cities, while the educated young people who have settled in the countryside account for 32,000 and other young people in society account for 10,000. Toward the conclusion of the forum, a responsible comrade of the Yunnan provincial CCP committee, gave a speech, urging the leadership at all levels to regard finding jobs for the unemployed as a major issue. The educated young people offices in various areas must closely coordinate with the labor departments, so as to find jobs for more people. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 23 Nov 79 HK]

LAST LINE



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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHEAST REGION

S 1

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

SK310352 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Standing Committee of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress held its first session on the morning of 27 December to discuss and approve the suggestions concerning the work and appointments to be carried out in the future by the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress.

Chairman Zhao Dezun presided over the session and was the first person to deliver a speech. He said: We are proud of being trusted by the people and of being elected members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. We will certainly work hard and live up to the expectations of the people throughout the province.

He said: In strengthening the socialist legal system, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress should earnestly carry out the following three tasks: 1) it is necessary to carry out an overall examination of local laws and decrees formulated and approved by the Heilongjiang provincial people's congress, government and various government departments since the founding of the PRC and to adopt a resolution on their effects; 2) in light of the needs of new situations, it is necessary to draft new local laws and decrees which have legal effect; and 3) it is necessary to supervise people's governments, people's courts and people's procuratorates in carrying out the state's laws and decrees.

(Li Wei), (Liu Qian), Wang Pinian, Wu Cheng, Sun Ziyuan, (Du Guoping) and (Bai Qing), vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, were present at the session. (Zhao Yunpeng), president of the provincial higher people's court, and other responsible persons of the provincial people's procuratorate attended the session as observers.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS SUPPORT-ARMY MEETING

SK011308 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to reports by JILIN RIBAO, on the morning of 30 December, the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee held a report meeting of cadres and party members from the provincial level organs to mobilize the vast number of cadres and the masses to carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of army men, to strengthen the unity between army men and civilians and between the army and the government, as well as to strive for accelerating the tempo in achieving the four modernizations.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, (Li Liping), Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyong and Zong Xiyun. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Yu Ke, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee. Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, read out the circular of the CCP central committee regarding carrying forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of army men as well as supporting the government and cherishing the people in order to further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between army men and civilians. Comrade (Li Liping), secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, read out the circular of the provincial CCP committee regarding the implementation of the document issued by the central authorities.

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TEXT

At the meeting, Comrade Wang Daren, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, made a report entitled: "Do a Good Job in Supporting the Army and Giving Preferential Treatment to the Dependents of Armymen, Strengthen the Unity Between the Army and the Government and Between Armymen and Civilians as Well as in Striving for Accelerating the Tempo in Achieving the Four Modernizations," in which he expounded the important role of the tradition of strengthening the unity between the army and the government and between armymen and civilians for consolidating national defense, fighting against aggression, overcoming difficulties and accelerating the tempo in achieving the four modernizations. He cited a host of facts to confirm that a prolonged unity between army and people constitutes a fundamental guarantee in winning over the victory of battle and revolution.

In concluding his report, Comrade Wang Daren said: Our province is situated in a border area. It is of unusually important significance for our province to strengthen unity between the army and the government and between armymen and civilians. In the coming New Year, we should further and resolutely restore and carry forward the party's glorious tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the dependents of armymen as well as supporting the government and cherishing the people. We should also strengthen unity between the army and the government and between armymen and civilians, consolidate and develop the political situation or stability and unity and strive for accelerating the tempo in achieving the four modernizations.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS JILIN CONGRESS OF BLIND, DEAF, MUTE

SK290522 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpt] According to our sources, the first Jilin provincial congress of the blind, deaf and mute was held in Changchun from 23 to 26 December. There are more than 32,800 blind, deaf and mute people in the province. In the past 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic, with the kind concern of the party and the government, the work concerning the blind, deaf and mute has scored great achievements, welfare services for the blind, deaf and mute have continuously been developed, their political and economic status has been raised greatly and the number of those employed has increased year after year, and they have made contributions to the construction of the motherland.

The congress summed up and exchanged experiences in the work concerning the blind, deaf and mute, elected members to the committee of the provincial association of the blind, deaf and mute and elected delegates of the province to the third national congress of the blind, deaf and mute. The congress adopted a written proposal delivered to the blind, deaf and mute throughout the province, which urges those in the province to further emancipate their minds, uphold the four basic principles, strengthen their sense of respect for the legal system, strengthen unity, study assiduously, master techniques and work hard so as to make more contributions to the four modernizations.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, (Li Jingping), Zhang Shiying and Jin Minghan visited the deputies at the congress and excitedly toured an exhibition of the industrial and agricultural products produced by the blind, deaf and mute. Comrade Zhang Shiying spoke at the congress.

LAST LINE



## REN ZHONGYI ADDRESSES LIAONING SYMPOSIUM ON TRAINING CADRES

SK271336 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, a provincial symposium on organizational work was held from 17 to 22 December in Shenyang. The main task of this symposium was to emphatically discuss such questions as how to implement the various tasks set forth at the national symposium on organizational work, how to select outstanding middle-aged and young cadres and how to strengthen the building of leading bodies.

The symposium demanded that the issue of the successors to the leading bodies at all levels be solved completely within 3 years, the number of middle-aged and young cadres be gradually and considerably increased in 3 years and middle-aged cadres be placed in the second and third ranking positions in most leading organs at municipal and prefectural levels.

The symposium held: This task was very urgent and arduous. Leading comrades at all levels should grasp it as a matter of great importance which allows no delay. Earnestly selecting successors constitutes a major strategic issue on which the long-term interests of our party and state hinge. The four modernizations need leaders who know professional skills, understand management of enterprises and are in the prime of life. At the present, the average leaders at all levels in our province are old while only a minority of cadres are at middle age and young. This phenomenon is not suitable to carrying out the four modernizations. The veteran cadres in leading bodies at various levels are valuable assets of our party and state. They have made great contributions to the party and people during the long-term revolution and construction. In the new Long March, they are still back-bone forces and pacesetters in leading bodies at all levels. However, due to the natural law and especially the ruthless persecution by Lin Biao and the gang of four, some veteran cadres are getting old and their health is ruined. Though they have a strong desire to devote themselves to the four modernizations, their ability often falls short of their wishes in shouldering the heavy responsibility of leadership. Therefore, all veteran cadres should consider selecting and training successors a requirement for the four modernizations and grasp it as the most important and urgent task.

Attending the symposium were directors of various organizational departments and chiefs of cadre affairs offices at municipal and prefectural levels and leading comrades in charge of organizational work in various provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus, totaling more than 40 persons. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee, and Li Huang, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee, were present and delivered important speeches at the symposium. They urged party committees at all levels to go into immediate action to include in the agenda the work of selecting and training outstanding middle-aged and young cadres and to map out plans and strengthen the leadership so as to insure the work has been carried out in a down-to-earth manner.

## REN ZHONGYI ATTENDS SUPPORT-ARMY RALLY

SK291140 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, Liaoning Province and Shenyang Municipality held a joint rally on the morning of 26 December to mobilize all people to do a good job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the army men. The main site of the rally was the Liaoning gymnasium, with 20 congregation sites at other places.

More than 20,000 cadres of provincial and municipal organs attended the rally. Present at the rally were responsible comrades of the Liaoning provincial party, revolutionary and CPPCC committees, the provincial military district and Shenyang Municipality, including Ren Zhongyi, Huang Oudong, Ohen Puru, Li Huang, Shen Yue, Guo Feng, Zhang Zhengde, Zhang Xinoun, Wang Guangzhong, Liu Yiyun, (Chen Shuzhu), Wang Dayi, (Zhang Tiejun), Wang Yingzhong, Xie Huangtian, Zhang Zhiyuan, Chen Beichen, Tan Liren, Zhang Qingtai, Zhang Yan, (Ma Ying), Song Guang, Xiao Zuohan, (Deng Zhongru), (Wang Danbo), and (Wu Tieming). Also present at the rally were other leading comrades of the Shenyang Municipal Party Committee and responsible comrades of the Shenyang municipal revolutionary and CPPCC committees of various provincial and municipal mass organizations and various provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus.

Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee, presided over the rally. Comrade Guo Feng, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and first secretary of the Shenyang Municipal Party Committee, read the notice of the party Central Committee on carrying forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to the families of the army men, supporting the government and cherishing the people and further strengthening the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. Li Huang, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee, made a report at the rally calling for mobilization of support-the-army activities.

Comrade Li Huang emphatically pointed out: During the 10 years of the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the gang of four and their sworn followers usurped party and state power, opposed the party and created chaos in the army, and undermined the relationship between the army and the government and between the army and the people, causing serious consequences. After the smashing of the gang of four, through exposing and criticizing the crimes committed by Lin Biao, the gang of four and their sworn followers, the relationship between the army and the government and between the army and the people has been continuously improved and the unity between them strengthened. However, there are still some questions left over by history. Comrades in charge of local affairs should have a correct understanding toward such questions and solve them in a proper way. First of all, they should approach the issue of the "three supports" and "two militaries" from a historical point of view.

The notice of the party Central Committee clearly pointed out: During the Great Cultural Revolution, due to the frenzied sabotage by Lin Biao and gang of four, local party, government and mass organizations were paralyzed; there were frequent incidents of beating, smashing and looting; and the whole country was thrown into the anarchy of an all-round civil war. In such a serious situation, the party Central Committee, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou decided to have the PLA perform the tasks of "three supports" and "two militaries"--support industry, support agriculture, and support the broad masses of the left; military control and political and military training. This decision played an important role then in stabilizing the general situation, and its results were great.

However, it is also necessary to adopt a correct attitude toward the shortcomings and mistakes committed by the PLA in carrying out the tasks of "three supports" and "two militaries." In dealing with such problems, emphasis should be placed on summing up experiences and clarifying the right and wrong. Instead of investigating who is to blame, we should adopt an attitude of tolerance and understanding, because this is the way to contribute to the general situation and to unity. There are also some comrades who blame those army men who were assigned to perform the tasks of "three supports" and "two militaries" for bringing about various kinds of unhealthy practice in society. Their view is wrong. The unhealthy practice was brought about by Lin Biao and the gang of four.



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We should resist these wrong views, which impair the prestige of the PIA. Through persuasion and education, we should let those comrades understand that they should not spread those unprincipled views. There are also some other comrades who have an incorrect attitude toward the PIA just because some army men who were assigned to perform the tasks of "three supports" and "two militaries" joined the conspiratorial activities of Lin Biao and the gang of four to usurp the party and state power. Their view is not correct either.

As the party Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out: The overwhelming majority of those army men who were assigned to carry out the tasks of the "three supports" and "two militaries" are good or fairly good. Those who sold themselves to Lin Biao, the gang of four and their sworn followers and who did many evil deeds account for only a tiny minority. Therefore, the honor and greatness of the PIA should not be impaired because of this.

In his speech, Comrade Li Huang also made some arrangements for carrying out activities to support the army and to give preferential treatment to the families of army men and set forth specific demands and proper measures for solving problems.

#### REN ZHONGYI SPEAKS TO THEATRICAL PERFORMERS

SK291240 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] On the evening of 28 December the hall of the Liaoning building was brilliantly illuminated and echoed with the sound of cheers as the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee held a tea party there.

Invited to the party were performers of the drama "(Baocunhua)" under the Liaoning People's Art Theater and members of the Shenyang ballad singing and recitation troupe. Both groups had given performances in Beijing for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Also invited to the party were comrades of the Liaoning performance group who had attended the seventh (Harbin Zhixia) song festival.

Leading comrades of Liaoning Province, Shenyang Municipality and the Shenyang PIA units including Ren Zhongyi, Huang Oudong, Chen Puru, Li Huang, Zhang Zhengde, Zhang Xincun, Yang Dayi and (Zhang Tiejun) attended the tea party and had cordial conversations.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi, Huang Oudong and Li Huang delivered speeches at the tea party. They extended greetings to the members of the three theatrical groups attending the party and urged them not to be content with the achievements already scored but to make still greater efforts to create more and better literary and art works in the coming year so as to better serve the four modernizations and the people.

#### BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG SNOWFALL--On 19 December Heilongjiang experienced the first medium to heavy snowfall since the beginning of this winter. Rain and snow precipitations for Hejiang, Mudanjiang and Songhua Jiang were between five to 20 millimeters and were 26 to 27 millimeters for Hailun and Mudanjiang Municipality. Snow precipitations for Yichun, Suihua, Nenjiang and Heihe were between five to 10 millimeters. The snowfall has little effect on the drought anticipated next spring, therefore, all localities should continue to pay attention to the work to combat the drought. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW]

REPORTAGE ON SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Report on Light Industries

HK281336 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] When referring to doing a good job in promoting the readjustment of industry in his government work report delivered at the second session of the Fifth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress, Chairman Yu Mingao noted: The emphasis of the readjustment within industry itself lies in speeding up the development of the light and textile industries. All trades must vigorously support the speedy development of the light and textile industries. We must resolutely narrow down the capital construction front and work hard to increase investment efficiency. The emphases of the readjustment within industry itself lie in speeding up the development of the light and textile industries, strengthening the weak links of raw and processed materials, fuels, the motive power industry, communications and transport and promoting a relatively coordinated development among light and heavy industries and all industrial departments.

Chairman Yu Mingao emphasized: We must base ourselves on the existing foundation, bring into full play the existing productive capacities, strengthen the production of products in short supply and supplement any gaps. It is planned that in 1980 we will produce 785,000 (?spindles of yarn), 580 million meters of cloth, including 160 million meters of (?chemical fiber cloth), 850,000 watches, 70,000 bicycles, 410 sewing machines, 33,000 television sets, 75,000 metric tons of machine-made paper, 245,000 boxes of cigarettes and 23,000 metric tons of white wine.

In his report, Chairman Yu Mingao gave a detailed elaboration on the measures for speeding up the development of the light and textile industries:

1. Through tapping potentials and instituting technical innovation and reform, we must increase the printing, dyeing and finishing capacities for textile products to form a complete system of spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing. We must produce more medium and high-grade products, improve the quality of textile products and increase their competitive ability in the export markets.
2. We must firmly grasp the production of those (?firstline) light industrial products and products which are in short supply. We must improve the quality of and increase the productive capacity for watches, bicycles and sewing machines. Next year, we must expand the (Hongqi) watch plant and increase its productive capacity by 500,000 items. We must firmly grasp the construction of a color kinescope plant and insure that it will start operation in 1981.
3. We must actively develop No 2 light industry and produce more small commodities and handicraft products which serve the people's livelihood. We must develop exports, tourism and commodities which are in short supply in the markets.
4. We must strengthen scientific research and technical innovation. We must vigorously upgrade and design new products, increase product varieties, improve product quality and reduce costs to suit the needs of domestic and foreign markets.
5. All trades must vigorously support the development of light and textile industries. They must supply even more and better agricultural and industrial raw materials and other leftover bits and pieces. Heavy industry departments including machine building and (?metal processing) which are not working at their full capacity must make use of their idle productive capacity to produce daily industrial products and export products. We must strive to achieve a growth of 6 percent in Shaanxi's total value of industrial output, of which the growth of light and textile industries will be over 8 percent.



## Report on Procuratorate

HK271108 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service: in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] On 25 December, the acting procurator of the Shaanxi provincial people's procuratorate, (Jiang Hanjie), submitted the work report of the Shaanxi provincial people's procuratorate to the provincial people's congress for examination and approval. The report said: The procuratorial organs at all levels must bring their function into full play, consolidate and develop our province's political situation of stability and unity and serve socialist modernization by carrying out procuratorial work.

The report said: Since the second session of the fifth NPC decided to reestablish the people's procuratorates, the provincial people's procuratorate, all prefectural and municipal subprocuratorates and county procuratorates have currently been reestablished and have scored initial results in their work. In the inspection of criminal cases, the people's procuratorates at all levels must proceed from the characteristics of class struggle in the new period and pay attention to guard against arbitrarily expanding or neglecting class struggle. The cases accepted and heard have basically been properly and promptly dealt with. The procuratorial organs at all levels in our province have regarded the struggle against violations of the law and discipline as part of their work focus and investigated and handled a number of important cases. According to incomplete statistics, our province has investigated and handled 98 cases in the first three quarters of this year. Some 40 percent of the cases involved infringements upon people's democratic rights, thus effectively dealing blows at criminals who had seriously violated the law and protecting the dignity of the law and the people's democratic rights. In accordance with the principle of production first and labor second, the procuratorial organs at all levels have actively carried out the work of reform through labor and have scored better achievements in dealing blows at criminals who have continued to commit crimes, reforming them and reinvestigating and reversing miscarriages of justice. Since last year, the public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's courts have cooperated with each other to carry out a general inspection of the province's prisons, looked into miscarriages of justice and released a number of innocent people. In accordance with revolutionary humanitarianism, a number of old and weak prisoners have been settled.

"The report said: The people's procuratorates at all levels have generally set up a work system of handling people's letters. Since the beginning of this year, 1,254 important cases have been investigated and handled. This has played a definite role in dealing blows at criminal activities which violate the law, protecting people's legal rights and interests, defending the socialist legal system, implementing the party policies, linking the party closer to the masses, developing stability and unity and mobilizing the masses' socialist enthusiasm.

"The report emphatically said: The procuratorial organs must resolutely do things according to law and independently exercise their procuratorial rights without being interfered with by other administrative organs and groups or individuals. We must handle cases according to facts and the criterion of law to insure that all citizens are equal before the law. No one is allowed to have special privileges beyond the law. All procuratorial work must be rapidly, comprehensively and effectively carried out while centering around the focus of protecting modernization.

"The report pointed out: The urgent tasks of procuratorial organs at all levels in our province are to energetically strengthen the organizational, ideological and professional building of the procuratorial organs, seriously and properly promote all aspects of work and greet the official implementation of the new laws."

## Report on Judicial Work

HK281243 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "President of the Shaanxi Provincial Higher People's Court (Yang Zhisheng) submitted a work report of the Shaanxi Provincial Higher People's Court to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress for examination and approval on the afternoon of 25 December.

"The report said: The fundamental tasks of our judicial work are to protect the people, deal blows at the enemies, punish criminals, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and insure the smooth carrying out of the four modernizations in the aspect of strengthening the socialist legal system.

"The report said: Since the holding of the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress in December 1977, the people's courts at all levels in our province have smoothly carried out the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four and our work has basically gone on the right track. Beginning this year, we have been shifting our work focus to serving the four modernizations."

The report said: After the smashing of the gang of four and in accordance with the central authorities' instructions and the plans of the provincial CCP committee, the people's courts at all levels in our province have grasped the reinvestigation and reversal of verdicts as a major task and have done a great amount of work in settling some 1,600 people. "By the end of November, our province has reinvestigated and handled over 82 percent of the criminal verdicts passed during the Great Cultural Revolution. Judging from the results of reinvestigation, 58 percent of the political verdicts passed during the Great Cultural Revolution were miscarriages of justice. Our province has also handled 11,941 verdicts on appeals for justice passed before the Great Cultural Revolution. This has played an important role in criticising and exposing the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four, eradicating the pernicious influence of their ultraleftist line in the work of trying cases, consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, and mobilising the positive factors for establishing socialism. This has also created favorable conditions for achieving the shift of the work focus.

"The report said: The people's courts at all levels in our province have strengthened the work of trying criminal and civil cases. In the area of trying criminal cases, our province has tried and handled 9,089 robbery, counterrevolutionary and criminal cases from January 1978 to the end of November 1979. In accordance with the party policies and state law, our province has also tried 7,531 criminals, thus effectively dealing blows at criminals who have seriously jeopardized social stability and the four modernizations. In the aspect of trying civil cases, our province has handled 22,458 civil cases within these 2 years. In addition, some 223,900 letters from people have been handled and some 166,600 people have been received. All places have also strengthened the rectification and building of the basic level mediating organizations. According to incomplete statistics, the total number of basic level mediating organizations reestablished and increased throughout the urban and rural areas of our province has amounted to some 31,000 and the mediating personnel have also increased to some 158,000. Over 90 percent of the civil disputes which occurred at the basic levels have been properly handled. This has played an important role in improving relations among people and strengthening revolutionary unity."



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The report said: Economic judicial work is a new task. To correctly handle economic disputes and cases which involve all state-owned and collective-owned units and insure the smooth carrying out of economic building, in accordance with the organizational laws of the people's courts, the provincial people's court and the Xian, Baoji and Tongchuan municipal people's courts are preparing to set up economic courts. Other places should also rapidly get a good grasp of this work.

"The report emphatically said: We must do things in strict accordance with the law, independently carry out the work of trying cases, persistently make sure that all citizens are equal before the applicable laws and that no one is allowed to have any privileges beyond the law, resolutely protect the citizen's democratic rights stipulated by the constitution and forbid infringements on people's rights. We must try to become proletarian judicial fighters who are loyal to the interests of the people, selfless, upright and never stooping to flattery, and bold in resisting all kinds of evil tendencies and not hesitating to die on our posts.

"The report said: In the current struggle to straighten out public order in the urban areas, the people's courts at all levels must do things according to facts, take the law as the criterion, deal resolute blows at criminal activities and insure the smooth carrying out of the four modernizations."

#### Report on Agricultural Development

HK281342 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "Chairman Yu Ningtao pointed out in his government work report: In carrying out the readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement of our economic work, we must place agricultural development in the primary position of the national economy and concentrate our efforts on promoting agriculture to make our province's grain production break through the record of 20 billion jin within 3 to 5 years. We must also achieve greater developments in forestry, animal husbandry and fishery production and in commune and brigade enterprises.

"Chairman Yu Ningtao said: The most important thing in implementing the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement of the national economy is to carry out readjustment. We must first promote agriculture in the progressive readjustment. In summarizing the positive experiences obtained over the past 30 years, we must correctly implement the principles of taking grain as the key link, carrying out comprehensive development, do things according to local conditions, practice appropriate centralism and simultaneously develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries in order to promote agriculture as a whole." While we are energetically developing grain, cotton and oil production, we must actively develop forestry, animal husbandry and diversified economy, solve step by step the problems of imbalance between development of agriculture and forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery and between the production of grain and industrial crops. In accordance with the characteristic of the various places in our province, Chairman Yu Ningtao pointed out the direction for our agricultural development and put forward specific objectives of struggle in promoting our province's agricultural production next year.

"Chairman Yu Ningtao emphatically pointed out in his report: To achieve a greater breakthrough in our province's agricultural production within 3 to 5 years, our most fundamental tasks are to seriously implement the central authorities' two important documents on developing agriculture, further carry out all the party's rural economic policies and mobilize the peasants' socialist enthusiasm."

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He said: We can adopt various kinds of production responsibility systems according to our local conditions. Whatever production responsibility system we adopt, it must be beneficial to the development of production and the collective economy. "The current outstanding problem in carrying out economic policies is: The cadres are afraid of making mistakes and the masses are afraid that the policies will constantly change. We must continue to criticize the ultra-leftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four so that the masses will be able to clearly understand that the basic policies stipulated in the central authorities' two agricultural documents are in line with the development standard of our agricultural productivity at the present stage and that they must be persistently carried out. No one is allowed to make any arbitrary changes of the policies or violate the two central authorities' documents or lay down their own policies.

"After speaking on all the specific measures for developing our province's agriculture, Chairman Yu Mingtao said: We must currently get a special grasp of the tending winter crop such as wheat and rape, properly prepare for next year's spring sowing and fighting drought and find all means to reap an even greater comprehensive bumper agricultural harvest next year."

#### Report on Budget, Revenues

HK010111 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 79

[Summary] In his report submitted for examination and approval to the second session of the Fifth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress on the 1978 financial returns, and the state of implementation of the 1979 budget, provincial finance bureau director (Zhou Zhichun) said: "This province fulfilled its 1978 revenue plan a month ahead of schedule. Financial expenditures have basically satisfied production and construction needs. In addition to achieving a balance of revenue and expenditures, there has been a slight surplus."

In his report, director (Zhou Zhichun) said: "This province's total revenue in 1978 amounted to 1,876,710,000 yuan, thus overfulfilling the budgetary plan by 9.11 percent [words indistinct]."

The report said: After repeated readjustment, the central authorities appraised and decided that this province's budgetary revenue in 1979 should be 1,750,100,000 yuan. By the end of last November, this province's revenue amounted to 1,533,930,000 yuan with expenditures amounting to 1,615,420,000 yuan. It is estimated that this province may achieve a balance of financial revenue and expenditures in 1979. "We must further mobilize the masses to deepen the movement to increase production and practice economy." Finance departments at all levels must establish and perfect financial supervisory organs as quickly as possible.

#### Report on Public Order

HK311120 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] According to this station's own sources, in his government work report made at the second session of the Fifth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress, Chairman Yu Mingtao stressed: We must strengthen the socialist legal system, resolutely (struggle against) criminals and quickly and successfully rectify public order. At present, public order in society and particularly in some urban areas, industrial and mining districts and along communications lines has not been (good). This has aroused the people's restlessness and dissatisfaction and seriously prevented us from devoting our energies to the four modernizations.



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Governments, public security and procuratorial organs and people's courts at all levels must regard strengthening public order as a gigantic task, [words indistinct] and extensively mobilize the masses to resolutely struggle against criminals. The PLA must revive and carry forward the fine tradition of [words indistinct] and actively support and work in coordination with local authorities to rectify public order. We must concentrate our forces to hit hard at those (criminal elements) who jeopardize public security and disrupt public order. We must uphold the principle of integrating education with punishment, educate the majority and isolate and hit hard at the minority. We must relentlessly hit hard at and punish according to law those murderers, looters, rapists, arsonists and criminal elements who have seriously disrupted public order, particularly the bosses of criminal gangs.

Chairman Yu Mingtao noted: At present, there are relatively more juvenile delinquents. This is a serious problem. All government departments, mass organizations, schools and parents of students must carry out work in patiently educating, remolding and saving those juvenile delinquents, tangibly strengthen education in the legal system and communist moral character among teenagers, continue to publicize the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure and raise our teenager's consciousness in observing discipline and law. We must also pay attention to solving their real problems in study and obtaining employment and livelihood so as to enable our teenagers to grow healthily and to become successors to the four modernizations.

#### Report on Training Cadres

HK311125 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] According to this station's own sources, Chairman Yu Mingtao noted in referring to strengthening administrative organs at all levels in his government work report made at the second session of the Fifth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress: We must revive the party's fine tradition and work style, painstakingly train and select middle-aged and young cadres and successfully solve the problems in finding successors as quickly as possible.

Comrade Yu Mingtao said: Veteran cadres should regard training their successors and the work in passing on experience, giving help and setting examples as their glorious responsibilities and do well in tangibly shouldering the heavy historic tasks. He added: In training and selecting middle-aged and young cadres, we must uphold the cadre line of appointing people on their merits. We must specially stress the following three conditions to cadres at all levels including those middle-aged and young cadres who will be selected: 1) resolutely support the party's political and ideological lines; 2) be selfless, strictly observe discipline and law, uphold the party spirit and eliminate factionalism; and 3) have a strong devotion to the cause of revolution, [words indistinct] and be competent at vocational work.

#### Election Results

OW012216 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 30 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Xian, 30 Dec--The second session of the Fifth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress has elected and decided on the working personnel in charge of Shaanxi Province. The namelist is as follows:

Chairman of the standing committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress:  
Ma Wenrui.

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Vice Chairmen: Chang Lifu, Hu Bingyun, Yang Wenhui [2799 2429 3189], Shi Yizhi [2514 6654 0037], Zhang Yichen [1728 3015 1820], Sun Zuobin [1327 0155 6333], Lin Yinru [2651 5419 1172], Liu Haibin [0491 3189 3453], Hou Zonglian, Yuan Zhengting [0626 2398 1656], Zhang Hanwu, Dong Xueyuan [5516 1331 3293], Shi Feng [4258 6912], Wang Tai [word indistinct] [3769 1132 ----], Xiong Yingdong and Liu Lishen (female) [0491 0500 6297].

Shaanxi Provincial governor: Yu Mingtao.

Deputy governors: Jiang Yi, Hui Shigong, Xie Huaide [6200 2037 1795], He Chenghua [0149 2110 5478], Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628], Song Youtian, Deng Guozhong [6772 0948 1813], Liu Geng [0491 1649] and Tan Weizu [6151 4850 3563].

President of the Shaanxi Provincial Higher People's Court: Yang Peichen [2799 3099 3819].

#### Ma Wenrui Closes Session

HK300516 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress concluded in Xian on 29 December, having successfully completed all its tasks. Comrade Hu Bingyun presided at the closing ceremony, and Comrade Ma Wenrui delivered the closing speech. The session adopted resolutions approving Comrade Yu Mingtao's work report and on the financial, people's court and people's procuratorate work reports.

The session elected Comrade Ma Wenrui chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. It elected Yu Mingtao governor of Shaanxi and Jiang Yi, Hui Shigong, Xie Huaide, He Chenghua, (Bai Zhimin), (Song Youtian) and others as vice governors.

In his closing speech Comrade Ma Wenrui reviewed the achievement of the session and called on the province to work hard to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks for 1980. People should strengthen their confidence and determination for accomplishing the four modernizations, since the conditions for carrying out the current readjustment are much better than during the readjustment of the early 1960s. All the current difficulties and problems can be overcome so long as the effort is made and the leadership groups are strengthened.

Ma Wenrui also said: "We must improve the social atmosphere and straighten out social order. At present anarchism and extreme individualism are rampant among a few people [words indistinct]. It is necessary to launch extensive education in socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and in communist morals and qualities, to establish an excellent social atmosphere. In straightening out social order, it is necessary to put into effect the combination of the specialized organs and the masses and deal blows at criminal activities which seriously sabotage social order. [words indistinct] We must also punish according to law certain individuals who create unreasonable uproar under the pretext of bringing democracy into play and implementing policies."

In conclusion Ma Wenrui stressed the questions of improving people's living standards and implementing the party's policies.



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## QINGHAI COURT SENTENCES CRIMINALS, HOLDS RALLY

OW311002 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 79 OW

[Text] According to a QINGHAI RIBAO report, the Xining Municipal Intermediate People's Court held a rally on 26 December in the square in front of the railway station to announce judgments on the criminals who on the early morning of 23 December stopped a bus, robbed its passengers and murdered some of them on the (Lin-Jiang) highway about 80 kilometers from Xining.

Murderers (Zhang Wenshan) and (Zeng Jianping) were sentenced to death and deprived of political rights for life. The death sentences were to be carried out immediately. Criminal (Wang Runel) was sentenced to death but granted a 2-year reprieve. During this time he will be reformed through labor so we can see how he behaves. (Wang Runel) is deprived of political rights for life. Criminal (Hu Dezong) was sentenced to life imprisonment and deprived of political rights for life. Criminal (Zhang Gaozhu) was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, and criminal (Hu Shouping) was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.

At the rally, judgments were also announced on the criminals who had intercepted and robbed people in the northern section of (Changjiang) road on the evening of 2 July. Robber (Li Quiquan) was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment and robber (Li Jiecheng) was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. The penalty on (Jiang Hou), a criminal in the same case, was leniently mitigated because he had confessed his crime.

The rally was presided over by (Zhang Rong), deputy mayor of Xining Municipality. (Zhang Jinzhen), president of the Xining Municipal Intermediate People's Court, announced the judgments. (Gu Haiping), deputy director of the Xining Municipal Public Security Bureau, announced the decision to arrest the criminals. Comrade (Tang Shichang), secretary of the Xining Municipal CCP Committee, addressed the rally. The more than 50,000 people attending the rally expressed warm support for the judgments passed by the court.

## BRIEFS

PLA SETS UP REGULATIONS--The party committee of the artillery unit of the Lanzhou PLA units, in the latter part of November, discussed and worked out concrete regulations for preventing leading cadres from seeking personal privileges. At the same time, leading cadres of the unit initiated enforcement of the regulations, bringing about good results. The following are the five regulations in this regard: 1) do not reserve a special car for official transport; 2) except for the provision which allows leading cadres to have an odd-jobman, all other leading cadres are not allowed to have such personnel; 3) do not occupy extra residential houses and barracks; 4) do not use public funds for banquets or gifts to others; and 5) family members and children of leading cadres should be taught to strictly restrain themselves from eating or taking more than they are entitled to. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1123 GMT 10 Dec 79 SK]

QINGHAI WINTER FARMING PREPARATIONS--Qinghai province has stepped up winter farming preparations in its rural areas. So far 610,000 mu of farmland have been irrigated, and 57.5 million square meters of water have been stored for winter irrigation. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW]

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